# The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII......NO. 7115. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1874. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## WASHINGTON.

### *OPERATION OF THE NEW CURRENCY LAW.*

SLACK DEMAND FOR THE AUTHORIZED CIRCULATION—WITHDRAWAL OF CIRCULATION FROM THE EAST UNNECESSARY FOR SOME TIME TO COME—THE HOWARD CASE.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Under the operations of the new currency law the amount of circulation surrendered by national banks aggregates $1,500,000. The amount of circulation of broken banks, which is yet to be received at the Treasury is something more than $4,000,000. This fund of nearly $6,000,000 will, of course, be first used to supply demands under the law for more currency in the West and South, before any of the existing national bank circulation is withdrawn from the East. The amount of circulation applied for under the new law is $3,000,000, one-half only of the amount that could be furnished without disturbing Eastern banks. In the ordinary course of business, and in consequence of the slowness of banks to fulfill all conditions of their application, it is not expected that more than $1,500,000 of the $3,000,000 applied for will be issued during the next three months. The applicants in nearly every case limit their deposits of bonds to $50,000, notwithstanding the circulation allotted to them is much greater. The new law permits this, while the old law required a deposit of bonds for one-third of the allotted circulation before any could be issued. There remains also still unissued a large amount of the last four millions of the original $354,000,000, which has long since been taken up or allotted. The banks to which this currency is assigned are taking out scarcely any of it, and are apparently awaiting depreciation in bonds. It is evident, therefore, that the present effect of the new law has been a moderate contraction of the currency, and there are those who think that Congress will convene before the last of of the four millions of the original three hundred and fifty-six millions will have been issued.

#### GEN. HOWARD AND THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Gen. Howard makes this statement concerning the division of the Court of Inquiry in his case: "First, the court were unanimous in the report of facts; second, they were unanimous upon the first point of the opinion, that is, that I was not guilty upon legal, technical, or moral responsibility, in any of the offenses charged; third, they were unanimous upon the second point, but upon the third point, with regard to the investment of certain public moneys in United States bonds. there was a division of four in favor and three against; fourth, upon the last point there was a division of five in favor and two against."

#### STRAW BIDDING AGAIN.

The failure of Congress to take any action which would radically cure the straw-bid system is becoming manifest. The present law makes it mandatory upon the Postmaster General to award the contract to the lowest bidder if the bidder otherwise complies with the law. A great many excessively low bids were made this year, and although the contracts only went into operation July 1, there have already been some failures to perform service, which show the existence of straw bids.

#### THE NEW DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

The Commissioners who constitute the Provisional Government of this District met to-day for their first business session. Their present head-quarters are at the old Pomeroy House, adjoining the Arlington Hotel. The chief work to-day consisted in becoming acquainted with the business of immediate necessity, and in consultation with Lieut. Hoxie, of the Engineer Corps, who is to be the executive officer of the commission. Ex-Gov. Shepherd and other members of the old Board of Public Works were also in attendance to respond to such inqiries as might be made. The Commissioners seem much interested in the affairs of the District, and express themselves as anxious that the city shall take the rank that is due it as the capital of a great nation. One of the first matters of business will be the July interest, and the preparation for reimbursing the First National Bank of New-York, which made the necessary advances. Gen. Ketchum is directing his attention to a plan for the consolidation of the practically two forms of government, the District of Columbia and the Board of Public Works. The consolidation of these offices is one of the reforms proposed. The Commissioners have determined that the District shall incur no further indebtedness. There is an Auditor of the Board of Public Works and an Auditor of the District of Columbia. One of these offices will be abolished. Other similar duplicate offices will be consolidated. Lieut. Hoxie reported to the Commissioners that he considered it unadvisable to continue any of the projected work under pending contracts. It seems probable that the Commissioners will indorse this recommendation and that no further new work will be undertaken. The law gives the commission the discretion to continue or annul pending contracts, and should this recommendation be adopted the contractors, if they believe that their rights had vested, will be obliged to demonstrate this through the Courts. Some of the original malcontents of the District threaten to test the constitutionality of the law organizing the commission. They claim that the new tax cannot be legally imposed by Congress. The Commissioners have found that in some respects the law is quite vague, and bears evident traces of the struggle in committee. The provisions of the law will, however, be rigorously enforced when their proper meaning is discovered. The Commissioners will soon be called upon to pay the unpaid laborers, who worked either directly for the Board of Public Works or for contractors who have not been paid. This appropriation was made immediately available. There were appropriated $225,000 under these two heads to pay 1,148 laborers, whose respective wages range from $50 to $1,500.

#### PROFITABLE PATRIOTISM.

There is one very curious circumstance in connection with these wages. One John Pope Hodnett, an Irish agitator of some notoriety, represents that he is the attorney for the entire 1,140 laborers, and that he has a contract with each one of them for twenty-five per cent. of the money respectively due them, and Hodnett gives out to-day that his contract is such that he is entitled to receive in person the money from the Government, and to retain his twenty-five per centum before delivering the remainder to his alleged clients. The service claimed to have been rendered by him to his clients is having secured the passage of the appropriation by Congress, a statement which doubtless will surprise none more than the Congressmen who voted for the appropriation. Hodnett claims that of the $225,000 his share is $56,000, certainly a respectable fee in a tax-burdened district.

#### POSTAGE STAMPS ISSUED.

The number of ordinary postage stamps issued to Postmasters by the department during the fiscal year ending June 30, was 632,733,420. The issue for the previous year were 601,931,520. The value of stamps issued in the last fiscal year is $23,827,000. In addition to the above over 32,000,000 of official stamps were issued to the several Executive Departments. Not including Postal Cards or stamped envelopes, the total value of all adhesive stamps issued during the year was over $25,000,000.

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

#### THE SAFE BURGLARY CASES.

Attorney General Williams to-day appointed A. G. Riddle Assistant Attorney General to prosecute the "safe burglary" cases growing out of the robbery of the safe of Assistant District Attorney Harrington, during the recent investigation by Congress of the District of Columbia affairs. Mr. Riddle is now absent from the city, but has replied that he will accept the appointment, and upon his return will immediately proceed with the work assigned him.

#### NAVAL ORDERS.

Master E. R. Wiley has been ordered to temporary duty on board the New-Hampshire; Midshipman B. A. Fiske to duty in the North Pacific Station; Commander Henry A. Adams has been detached from the command of the Iroquois. The following are also detached from the Iroquois and placed on waiting orders: Lieut. Commanders Henry Slassand, H. C. Nields, Lieut. Henry R. Birker, Masters C. W. Rushenberger and Callack, Ensigns W. H. Turner and James Franklin, Midshipman Samuel Senbary, Assistant Surgeon W. F. Magruder, Paymaster F. A. McDaniel, Chief Engineer James P. Sprague, Passed Assistant Engineer B. F. Wood, Boatswain Francis Bull, and Gunner John Walsh. Masters C. R. Brown and A. McCracken, and Acting Assistant Surgeon J. W. Daman have been detached from the Mahopac and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. Isaac Hazlett and Assistant Surgeon E. L. Derr have been detached from the Manhattan and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. W. J. Moore and Acting Assistant Surgeon George B. Todd from the Ajax and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. Isaac Yates and Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph Taylor from the Canonicus and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. James M. Grimes and Acting Assistant Surgeon J. E. Miller from the Saugus and placed on waiting orders; Master F. E. Upton from the Saugus and ordered to the Brooklyn; Ensign J. S. Abbot from the Canonicus and ordered to the Ossipee; Assistant Paymasters J. C. Sullivan from the Mahopac, Francis Clark from the Saugus, and G. W. Deering from the Manhattan, and ordered to return home and settle their accounts; Passed Assistant Engineer David Jones is ordered to the Naval Academy.

#### ARMY CHANGES.

On recommendation of the Surgeon General, the following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department have been made: Assistant Surgeons Justus M. Brown and Philip F. Harvey will report in person to the Commanding General of the Military Division of the Atlantic, for an assignment to duty; Assistant Surgeon John V. Lauderdale, relieved from duty in the Military Division of the Atlantic, and ordered to report for duty in the Department of Missouri; Assistant Surgeon Leonard Y. Loring, relieved from duty in the Military Division of the Atlantic, and ordered to duty in the Department of Arizona; First Lieut. F. A. Hinman, of the Corps of Engineers, has been relieved from duty, under orders from Capt. A. N. Damrell, and ordered to report to Major D. C. Houston, of the Engineer Corps at Milwaukee, Wis., for duty under his orders; Second Lieut. A. B. Dyer, has been relieved from recruiting duty in Washington, and ordered to join his regiment; First Lieut. James M. Marshall, of the Fourth Artillery, has been ordered to report for duty to the Secretary of War.

#### CHANGES IN THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

On recommendation of the Quartermaster General, the following changes in station and duties of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department have been made: Major Charles G. Sawtelle, relieved of his present duties in Philadelphia, and ordered to report to the commanding General of the Military Division of the Atlantic, for an assignment to duty as District Quartermaster in New-York City; Capt. John F. Rodgers, Military Storekeeper, assigned to take charge temporarily of Major Sawtelle's duties in Philadelphia, and will by letter report to the commanding General of the Military Division of the Atlantic, in so far as the duties of the District Quartermaster are concerned.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

The assignment of Gen. Howard to the command of the Department of the Columbia is in place of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis. The order relieving Gen. Davis has not yet been issued, and it is not stated to what point he will be ordered.

#### MOUND CITY NAVAL STATION.

The naval station at Mound City was turned over to the Mayor of that city on the 2d inst., it having reverted to the authorities thereof in pursuance of the conditions on which it was received.

#### THE CADETS AND THE PRACTICE-SHIP.

The practice-ship Constitution arrived at Orient, Long Island, on the 2d inst., which will be her address until the 14th inst. New-London, Conn., will be her head-quarters after that date. The cadets are all well.

#### THE IRON-CLADS.

An official telegram of the 4th inst. from Pensacola reports the arrival there of the Brooklyn, Ossipee, Pinta, Manhattan, Saugus, and Canonicus.

#### POSTMASTERS' APPOINTMENTS.

The following Postmasters, have been appointed: E. W. Shoemaker, Fort Union, N. M.; Jonathan Jessup, York, Penn.; T. D. Tebbetts, Santa Barbara, Cal.

#### TREASURY BALANCES.

The following are the balances remaining in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $12,084,342; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $59,285,000; coin, $71,081,752; including in coin certificates, $29,477,200; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

## *THE INDIANS.*

### ATTACKS ON SMALL PARTIES OF CAVALRY—ROUTE OF THE SAVAGES.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The following is a copy of a telegram received at Army head-quarters this morning:

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 2, 1874.

*Assistant Adjutant General Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ills.:*

Stanley reports from Sully this morning that the Indians at the Cheyenne Agency are saucy and are killing their domestic cattle. They probably think Custer is off beyond recall as Stanley asks if he has got off. D. D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant General.

Major C. E. Complex, of the Sixth Cavalry, reports that on the 20th of June, while en route from Fort Dodge, Kan., to Camp Supply, Indian Territory, with the Camp Supply mail and an escort of one commissioned officer and four enlisted men, an attack was made by a party of Indians, near Buffalo Creek, but they were soon driven off. One man of Company B., Third Infantry, was wounded in the arm. On his return from Camp Supply Major Compton, with a force of twenty-one men, was attacked near Beaver Creek Hills on the morning of June 24, by a party of twenty-five or thirty Cheyennes. They were charged upon immediately and sent flying in all directions. Four Indians were killed and a number wounded. In their flight they abandoned ponies, bows and arrows, and Indian trumpery of every description.

## *THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD AND THE GOVERNOR OF IOWA.*

CHICAGO, July 6.—President Keep, of the North-Western Railroad Company, has written a letter to the Governor of Iowa similar in tone to that recently written by Superintendent Riddell, of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road. He says his company accepts the Iowa Railroad laws and will conform with their requirements under protest.

## *A CYCLONE AT SAVANNAH.*

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 6.—A cyclone passed over this city last night, tearing up trees and unroofing houses. The grand stand at the fair ground was destroyed. The track of the storm was narrow, but the force was terrific. The display of electrical phenomena was grand

## SARATOGA.

### *LIFE AT THE SPRINGS.*

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS—THE COMET—THE FOURTH AND ITS OBSERVANCE—SARATOGA LAKE.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

SARATOGA, Monday, July 6, 1874.

During the past few days the influx of visitors has been something enormous. At the Grand Union there were on Saturday 175, and at Congress Hall 141. I fancy, however, that the majority of these persons were fleeing from the pyrotechnic patriotism of the great cities, and thought that they could kill two birds with one stone—escape the Fourth and see Saratoga. I judge this from the impetuosity with which the vast majority rushed to see the Geyser Springs, and all the other sights of the place. I think there are four spouting springs—the Geyser, the Ætna, the Triton, and the Glacier. They are all close together, and all located on Ballston avenue. I am not surprised at this, for they are all artesian wells, exactly similar to the despised Sans-Souci Spring of Ballston Spa. They doubtless have some curative effect; but if we believed the pamphlets given to visitors at the different wells, nature did, indeed, in primeval days form a universal panacea against all diseases, and then hid it in the waters that flow through the underlying rocks of this region. The most devout believers in the Saratoga springs are, without question, the Spaniards and Cubans, who form quite a little colony on the hill near the Clarendon. Here are a number of boarding-houses, known as the Albemarle, the Mount Pleasant House, &c., and some of these are almost entirely occupied by diminutive gentlemen of olive complexion, languid manners, and very small feet. They are generally smoking, and usually converse with strangers about their livers. Some of them are accompanied by very pretty wives, who are infinitely more lively. Indeed, the gentlemen become animated apparently in proportion to their age, becoming more and more alert and brisk as they increase in years. When their heads are fairly frosted, and they are sexagenarians, they are the pleasantest companions and conversationalists in the world. I think this is also true of Southern Frenchmen, except that some of the latter are, when young, intolerable, from too great vivacity, and, indeed, resemble those wines which persist in working in the cask for years, and are only fit to drink after a lustrum has passed since the vintage.

The great attraction is at present the comet, or rather, I ought to say, was, for I believe that at this moment the majority have already forgotten its existence. This is rather hard upon our visitor, since he increases in brilliancy with every appearance, and will probably disappear abont the 14th of the month. On the evening of the 2d, when he first showed himself, everybody was excited and anxious, and the hum upon the piazza of the Clarendon was quite unlike the steady murmur of conversation that generally prevails. All, however, were not interested. A young husband who was the most eager of the spectators rushed into the drawing-room for his *cara sposa*, seated comfortably on the sofa, receiving with mischievous delight the compliments and the "*hommages*" of two snowy-haired Cubans. "Mary, Mary, quick! Come and look at the comet," ejaculated the husband. "I'm engaged at present," she replied, tranquilly, "and will see it some other time." "But you can't, for it's going away soon," he persisted. "Oh, John, don't bother me," the lady responded, peevishly; "as if we were never coming to Saratoga again! I can see it next year, you goose, you!" Tableau. Astonishment of the husband and audible smiles of the audience, with sudden blushes from the dame, who, imagining she had made some blunder, escaped from the room on her husband's arm, and was descried by the present writer taking a lesson in astronomy on the piazza.

Saratoga ought to have been gay on the Fourth, but it was not. In the morning we were awakened by a loud tocsin from all the steeples and the firing of cannon, and in secluded cottages during the day bold boys fired off the loud-resounding cracker. But as a general thing our fire-works were restricted to the most harmless species of torpedo—the kind, indeed, which anxious mammas buy for their intrepid sons, much to their disgust, and which consist of powdered flint, sawdust, and two molecules of sulphur and chlorate of potash. The bang is just audible and no more; and, moreover, as this depends entirely upon the contact of these two substances, and as this style of detonator usually prevents them from union by interposing sawdust and powdered flint, only three out of twelve ever go off at all. The boys detest them, but their mothers think them so safe! Nothing is more amusing than to see a little girl of four years with one of these scientific swindles, creeping up behind some friend of the family, with malice prepense in every line of her little face, her forehead puckered up with anticipatory wrinkles, her tongue sticking out in ecstatic contemplation of the way he'll jump, stepping gingerly on tip-toe, the instrument of torture in an extended hand, and the other arm sympathetically balancing it. She steals behind with a grin of delight; she vehemently throws it down. No explosion! Her face becomes a blank. She picks it up, and brightens again as she throws it down a second time, with the same result. "Well! they are the meanest things," she exclaims in anguish, revealing her wickedness thereby to the intended victim, who immediately turns round, pounces on the fleeing sinner, and punishes the wicked one by rubbing his rough cheek against her smooth convolvulus-colored face.

At the Clarendon the majority of the gentlemen are excellent walkers, and on the Fourth it was agreed generally to get out of any trouble, or procession, or country festivities, by taking long walks in different directions. Some walked to Saratoga Lake, some to Glen Mitchell and home by the water works, and some to Lonely Lake. Of the latter I was one, and I think the choice was a wise one. This route is a favorite drive; but there is this fault about driving, that you cannot always stop when you want to. The exigencies of the horse may demand an advance; it is so decidedly at Lonely Lake, where the finest views are all from the slope of a steep hill. This little sheet of water is to the north-west of Saratoga Lake and close to it, so that its name appears like a misnomer. But I suppose it was given because there are no human habitations along its banks. Standing upon the hill-side and looking downward, the eye, sweeping beyond the smooth, motionless sheet of water, takes in all the most southerly hills of the Adirondack region. One range, that rises, as it were, out of the middle distance, is like a wall, so straight and even is it. On cloudy days, especially when rain is coming, this mass of mountain formation becomes the deepest indigo-blue. Away to the north are various detached peaks, whose edges jut out clearly defined against the violet sky, but the masses are, from the distance, of the most etherial and cloudy texture, like a gilded film of blue. Between the lake and the mountains lies a waste of land, thickly overgrown in patches with such shrubs as do not disdain marsh land. Where there is firm ground rise clumps of pine. Here and there are water courses, marked by a growth of hemlocks—graceful trees, with bunchy foliage, and with a swaying symmetry of motion that suggests the pine; but they have no fragrance like the delicious glutinous pine, and there is a sombreness about them that suggests the cypress of cemeteries. In these marshes there are delightful things for a botanist. There is the water-bean, which is, I believe, rather rare; the ladies' slipper orchid, and a fern called adder's tongue. The latter does not grow in the water, but on logs that lie rotting in it. The hill itself from which the view is obtained is picturesque. The shade-trees on each side meet overhead, and the turf is thickly grown with wild strawberries and wild flowers. It is very secluded, and as the hill is steep and the driver must attend more to his horses than his companion, it is seldom chosen by guests in the honeymoon stage of existence, or by those who are going in that direction.

In the afternoon there were grand dinners at all the hotels, the Grand Union giving a bouquet and an illuminated *menu* to every guest. Then in the evening there was a grand hop at Congress Hall, which was attended, I verily believe, by all Saratoga. The place was fairly jammed, but dancing was carried on with great spirit in spite of the crowds, and, in the language of our ancestors, "the festivities were prolonged to a late hour." On the whole, however, it was a dull Fourth. GAR.

## *SPEAKER BLAINE ACCEPTS THE RENOMINATION.*

HIS ADDRESS OF ACCEPTANCE—THE NEW DEMOCRATIC POLICY—THE EXPERIMENT IN MAINE.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

AUGUSTA, Me., July 6.—Speaker Blaine accepts his renomination to Congress in a long letter, which will be made public to-morrow, mainly devoted to the consideration of the portion of the platform of the Democratic Party of the State adopted at the recent convention, denouncing the protective tariff, and declaring for free trade and an unfettered and unrestricted commerce, and the letter of acceptance of its candidate for Governor, Mr. Titcomb, in which he intimates his endurance of the lowest form of revenue tariff only until we shall be educated up to the idea of equal, direct, and therefore moderate, taxation for the support of the Government, and "until this idea shall be brought into practical operation." Speaker Blaine believes that this startling dogma is in sympathy with more impressive movements to be made elsewhere, and is first thrown out in Maine as an experiment on public opinion, and so should be met. The issue proposed he observes, is not the old and familiar one between those who advocate a tariff for protection and those who wish duties imposed only for revenue. It is assumed that all tariffs are more or less protective, and the demand is for free trade, pure and simple, absolute, and without qualification. What would be the effect of such a policy? For some years past, to deal in round numbers, the Federal Government has been collecting a revenue of 300,000,000, one-third from Internal taxes, two-thirds from tariff duties. Under free trade, with an unfettered and unrestricted commerce, $200,000,000 in gold coin now obtained by tariff duties would have to be obtained by direct taxation or by a system of "excises," which might prove even more oppressive than direct taxation itself. By direct taxation Maine's share of this would be something over $3,250,000 in gold coin, the Constitution requiring the tax to be levied in proportion to population, and not according to wealth. If the direct tax were avoided, heavy internal taxes would inevitably be levied on all manufactures, and, indeed, upon all the products of the field, and the forest, the ship-yard and the quarry, and every form of industry would be burdened and borne down by the exactions of the tax-gatherer, and these grievous hardships would be imposed on our own people, in order that foreign countries might have the benefit of our markets for their products without duty and without tax.

Speaker Blaine then passes to a consideration of the proposed Reciprocity Treaty, to which the other question tends. "This treaty, like its illustrious predecessor," he says, "maintains the reciprocity all on one side. The first treaty, which was terminated in 1866, inflicted upon the State of Maine, during the eleven years of its existence, a loss of $50,000,000. It gave the Canadians the control in our own market of certain leading articles in terms far more favorable than our own people had ever enjoyed. Under the proposed new treaty the ship-building and commercial interests of the United States, reviving so prosperously of late, and just recovering from the terrible blows dealt by British-built cruisers during the war, are again to be struck down by giving advantages, hitherto undreamed of, to the ships of the very power that inflicted the previous injury. The form of reciprocity here proposed lacks every element of the seductive title by which it is sought to commend it to our people. What is it? Why simply this: That if the United States will agree to admit certain Canadian products free of duty, Canada, in turn, will agree to admit certain American fabrics free of duty. But the class of men to be benefited, and the class to be injured, in the United States are entirely distinct and separate, having nothing in common, either in locality, industry, or investment. To compensate the surrender of one interest in this way by the advancement of another has no more element of reciprocal justice in it than for A to take a pair of horses from B, because C took possession of A's yoke of oxen belonging to D. Thus Canada gets the advantage both ways, while the United States, for a possible enlargement of petty trade, consents to subordinate and sacrifice an interest that represents our distinctive nationality in all climes and upon all seas, an interest that has given more and asked less of the Government than any other which falls under the legislative power of the Government, and which asks only to-day to be left where the founders of the Republic placed it nearly a century ago." Against the whole policy of adjusting revenue questions by the treaty-making power, Mr. Blaine desires to enter on behalf of his constituents an emphatic protest. Let each country decide the question of revenue for itself, independently, and avoid the "Log-rolling" feature of a treaty in which it will inevitably happen that certain interests will be sacrificed in order that others may be promoted. Let us simply place Canada on the same basis as other foreign countries, taxing her products or admitting them free according to our judgment of the interests of our revenue and the pursuits and needs of our people, always bearing in mind that in governmental as in family matters, "charity begins at home," and that "he that provideth not for those of his own house is worse than an infidel." In conclusion, Speaker Blaine points with pride to the economical work of the Republican Party through Congress, and ends as follows:

Faithful in all its great trusts, with achievements grander and nobler than were ever wrought by any other political organization, able and ready to reform abuses in its own ranks and to correct the wrongs of others, the Republican Party appeals again with confidence to the people of Maine.

## *CONVICTION OF AN ABORTIONIST.*

CHICAGO, July 6.—The Grand Jury has found a true bill against Dr. Earll, the abortionist, for murder in the first degree in the case of Rosetta Jackson. The trial will take place next week.

## RAILROAD DISASTER.

### *A WHOLE TRAIN OF CARS THROWN FROM THE TRACK.*

ONE MAN KILLED AND OVER FIFTY PASSENGERS INJURED — LIST OF THE WOUNDED—CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS OF A SWITCHMAN.

STONY CREEK, Conn., July 6.—The train from the Connecticut River for New-Haven ran off the bridge below this place this morning. Superintendent W. M. Wilcox jumped from the train, and was killed by a car falling on him. The baggage car and five passenger cars went off. Three of them are bottom up.

As near as can be ascertained about fifty persons were more or less injured, but most of them escaped with bruises. Superintendent Wilcox was the only one known to have jumped from the train, and he alone, so far as known, was killed. A young man was found beside Mr. Wilcox, under the car, but he is only bruised. Superintendent Reed is here with a large force of men, and the wreck is being rapidly cleared away. The rear car was the first to leave the track. The whole train went off with the exception of the engine. Various rumors are afloat as to the cause of the accident, the most probable being that the switch was turned before the last car left it. The bridge is about ten feet high. Six physicians are on the ground attending to the sufferers.

#### ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE DISASTER.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 6.—The short train, due here at 8:40 o'clock this morning from New-London, was thrown from the track near Stony Creek, in passing over a long pile bridge on the flats. Every car was overturned. The engine is partly upright. The accident was caused by the switch becoming misplaced before the whole train had passed, throwing the last truck off the track. The action of replacing the switch too soon was unintentional. Superintendent Wilcox, of the Shore Line, when he saw the rear car swing off, jumped from the baggage-car to the flats, a distance of sixteen feet. The cars fell on him and broke his neck. He was an efficient officer, and very popular.

The latest accounts place the number of wounded at seventy-eight, nearly all of them slightly. One lady from Clinton, Conn., will probably die, as both of her legs are broken and she is injured internally.

#### THE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Among the more seriously wounded are: Edward Hinckley, of New-Haven; Geo. Davis, of Hartford; Nettie Robinson, of New-Haven; E. W. Bartholomew, of Meriden; John Williams, Ansonia; Henry Ball, of New-Haven; A. W. Mitchell, of New-Shoreham; Jas. H. Wood, of New-Haven; Michael Donelly, of Norwalk; Geo. Benton, of Guilford; John Smith and wife, of New-Haven; Mrs. Smith, of Clinton; Etta Barnes, of Fairhaven; J. Beatty, of Stony Creek; Geo. Bates, of Middletown; Richard Benton, of Guilford; Capt. Hale, of Wentford; G. A. Murphy, of Brooklyn; Wm. Fidgewell, of Middletown; C. C. Post, of Westbrook; Geo. O. Payne, of New-Haven; John McGuire, of Meriden; George Fisher, of Hartford; E. A. Murphy, of New York; Jas. B. Haman, of New-York, and W. B. Hunter, of Madison.

The cause of the accident is now ascertained to be as follows: The switchman at the west end of the bridge, while the train was passing over his switch, became impatient, and shifted the switch before the last car had passed. This threw the rear car off, and the drag was so heavy that all the other cars of the train were pulled from the track and thrown over upon the marshy ground at the foot of the low embankment.

#### FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ACCIDENT AND ITS RESULTS.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 6.—The accident at Stony Creek this morning on the Shore Line Railroad occurred as follows: The train, after taking on two passenger cars at that station, started for this city. The Station Master, Wm. Beach, replaced the rails just before the rear truck of the last car had passed the switch, consequently the train bumped along with that truck off the track a few rods, until a trestle-work bridge over Salt Marsh was reached, when the rear car rolled off the bridge, down fifteen feet, to the meadow below, dragging with it all the rest of the train, except the locomotive and tender. The cars were badly broken. Superintendent Wilcox, who was in the baggage-car, as soon as he felt the jolting of the rear car on the ties, jumped for the bell-rope, rung the bell and then jumped out of the side door into the marsh. The car immediately followed him and fell on him and broke his neck. He was quite a young man, and leaves a wife and one child. Owing to the summersault turned by the passenger cars, few escaped without some injury.

The *Palladium* of to-morrow morning will contain a list of 107 persons who received injuries, but most of them were not of a serious character. There are two or three whose cases are critical, among them George Davis, of Guilford, and Rev. E. E. Hall, of Fairhaven. Several have a broken arm or a broken leg, but are otherwise uninjured.

A coroner's jury this morning rendered a verdict that Superintendent Wilcox came to his death by reason of the careless act of Station Master Beach, but the latter claims that he did not reverse the switch until the train had passed, and until he had noticed that the rear truck was off the rails. This explanation is not credited.

The track was cleared at 3:30 in the afternoon, and trains have been running as usual since. The train was a purely local one, and the casualties are confined, with few exceptions, to the inhabitants of this city and the adjoining county.

The following is a complete list of the killed and wounded:

Killed—Wm. M. Wilcox, Superintendent of the Shore Line Division of the Consolidated road.

Wounded—Charles G. Atkins, of Middletown, bruised; Henry L. Ball and wife, of New-Haven, bruised; Ella J. Barnes, of Fair Haven, ribs broken; Richard Bartlett, of Guilford, head bruised; Mrs. Henry Barnes, of Fair Haven, serious internal injuries; her infant child was badly bruised about the head; W. W. Bartholomew, of West Meriden, cut on the head; John Beattie, of Branford, bruised; Richard Benton, of Guilford, badly injured on the head; George Benton, injured on the head and shoulder; J. Berry, of Meriden, bruised; John Billard, of New-Haven, slightly injured; James Bogart, injured in the knee and back; H. R. Butler, of Meriden, slight bruises; Horace Clark, of New-Haven, side injured; H. G. Clarke, of New-Haven, injured in the shoulder; Judge Levi Coe, of Meriden, bruised; W. B. Coe, of Madison, bruised; George Davis, of Guilford, scalp wound and dangerous internal injuries; Wales Denslow, of Branford, injured in the back; F. H. Dickerman, of New-Haven, injured in the face; John Donnelly, of Norwalk, badly bruised; Michael Donnelly, of Norwalk, head badly bruised; H. Duryea, of New-York, head and eyes injured; A. J. Dudley, of New-Haven, cut and bruised; N. C. Ely, of New-York, bruised; W. P. Ensign, of New-Haven, cut on the head; William Fidgewell, of Middletown, injured in the back and side; George Fisher, of Hartford, internal injuries and others in the back and shoulder; Elisha Fonda, of Westville, dislocated shoulder; F. W. Frisbie, of New-Haven, bruised; Joseph F. Gilpin, of Ansonia, foreman of the Ansonia brass and copper works, cuts over left eye and nose and bruises on side; Miles Goodrich, of Fairhaven, bruised; Maggie Griffin, of New-Haven, shoulder and foot badly injured; John Griswold, of Guilford, cut on the head; S. Grover, of Guilford, injured in the face; George Guy, of Meriden, bruised; Rev. E. E. Hall, of East Haven, severely injured internally; J. J. Harrower, Springfield, Mass., private Secretary to the President of the Connecticut River Railroad, badly hurt in the back; Mrs. J. J. Harrower, Springfield, cuts and bruises; Dwight Hall, Wallingford, broken ribs; H. P. Hart, Guilford, bruised; Henry C. Holt, New-Haven, severe injuries to the head and side; W. Homan, West Meriden, bruised; J. H. Hood, New-Haven, injured in hip and head; E. Hincklay, New-Haven, badly injured on face and arms; Hon. W. C. Hongh, Essex, slight injury; Alfred Hull, Clinton, slight injuries; Wm. B. Hunter, Madison, flesh wounds on side and head; J. T. Kay, Madison, shoulder injured; Wm. Kelsey, Clinton, neck and hip injured; Alex. Kimberly, New-York, injured on the back; W. Kimberly, New-Haven, slight injuries; Geo. E. Kimberly, Guilford, slightly injured; Henry R. Kimberly, Brideport, bruised shoulder; C. H. Lake, New-Haven, slightly injured; Chauncy McCreery, brakeman, bruised; John McGuire, Meriden, shoulder dislocated; J. B. McNamara, Superintendent of the Honmer & Forbes paper mill at Burnside, left arm broken and right arm bruised; Miss F. Miller, United States Business College, NewHaven, arms, face, and limbs injured; A. W. Mitchell, Black Island, injured in back and head; A. Mitchell, Black Island, internally injured; Katie Moore, New-Haven, injuries to side; E. A. Murphy, Brooklyn, N. Y., arm broken; L. E. Pease, Saybrook Junction, injured on face and arms; George O. Pease, injured in back; Frank Pilton, New-Haven, cut on the head; C. C. Post, Westbrook, head cut; Wm. Pratt, New-Haven, left eye injured; G. M. Pratt, Middletown, injuries to the hip; (a piece of glass was driven four inches into it;) H. J. Prodden, New-Haven, slightly injured; Nettie L. Robinson, Fairport, N. Y., injuries to head and body; George Seward, Guilford, head injured; Charles W. Shelton, New-Haven, burned on face and legs; Z. H. Short, New-Haven, hands injured; C. H. Slater, of New-Haven, bruised; Hannah Smith, of New-Haven, hip badly bruised; John Smith and wife, of New-Haven, both injured on the head and limbs; Mrs. Smith, of Clinton, injured on the hip; S. V. Tatt and family, consisting of five, of New-Haven, all bruised; D. B. Thorpe, of Ansonia, internal injuries; Edward Tipple, of New-Haven, bruises on legs and arms; Miss Tucker, of New-Haven, slightly bruised; John D. Versey, of West Meriden, head and leg injured; W. E. Wells, Jr., of New-Haven, hand smashed; John J. Williams, of Ansonia, two ribs broken and other injuries—he had three boys with him, one jumped out of the window, all were slightly injured; Mrs. Samuel Wilson, of New-Haven, slight injuries; Samuel Wiseman and wife, both injured in the face and arm; John W. Wright, of Clinton, injuries to the hip and shoulder; Scott Wright, of Clinton, slight injuries; Lewis A. Youngs, of New-Haven, right shoulder broken.

## *THE TURF.*

### TO-DAY'S RACES—CLOSE OF THE ENTRIES.

LONG BRANCH, July 6.—Speculation is running high here over the races which take place to-morrow, the second day of the meeting. There are three events on the programme. The first race for the Hopeful Stakes, value $500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for two-year olds, distance half a mile, closed with twenty-four nominations. The second event is a purse race for $750, for all ages, entrance money to second and third horses, two-mile heats. The third race is for the Monmouth Cup, value $1,500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, the second horse to receive $300 and the third $150 out of the stakes; two and a half miles. This race closed with twenty-four entries, among them the following well-known runners: Whisper, Mart. Jordan, Survivor, Littleton, Tom Bowling, Preakness, Shylock, and Monarchist. The betting is very heavy, with Tom Bowling as favorite and Preakness second choice. Great excitement exists here over this event. The trains arriving this evening are crowded to excess, and thousands are expected to arrive by the morning trains.

#### POOLS ON TO-DAY'S RACES.

The sport at Monmouth Park to-day comprises three events, the half-mile dash for two-year olds, followed by the two-mile-heat race, and concluding with the race for the Monmouth Cup. Tom Bowling is sure to win in the latter, as his only competitors are Whisper and Ransom, Mr. Sanford having finally decided not to run Preakness. Pools on the various events sold last evening as follows:

HOPEFUL STAKES—ONE-HALF MILE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lorillard | $25 | $30 |
| Chamberlin | 20 | 28 |
| McGrath | 16 | 25 |
| Belmont | 9 | 14 |
| Reynolds | 8 | 12 |
| Morris | 9 | 16 |

TWO-MILE HEATS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jury | $65 | $40 |
| Shylock | 62 | 35 |
| Fellowcraft | 43 | 25 |
| Arizona | 56 | 20 |
| Donnybrook | 31 | 13 |
| Village Blacksmith | 30 | 10 |

MONMOUTH CUP—TWO AND A HALF MILES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tom Bowling | $250 |
| Ransom | 20 |
| Whisper | 14 |

## *LOSSES BY FIRE.*

A fire at Messrs. Downing, Busch & Co.'s stock yards, in Cincinnati, on Sunday night, destroyed buildings valued at $17,000, also two frame cottages and ten freight cars belonging to the Short-line Railroad Company. Five of the cars were filled with pig-iron, two with cotton, one with bagging, and two with miscellaneous freight. The total loss will reach $30,000. The stock-yard buildings were insured in local companies for $3,000. There is no insurance on the cars, and it has not yet been ascertained what insurance there is, if any, on the freight. The stock yards situated at the head of Market street also took fire about 11 o'clock, and were entirely destroyed. The losses and insurance have not as yet been ascertained. It is said that five cars belonging to the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Short-line Railroad Company were consumed.

At Circleville, Ohio, on Sunday, the market and ten dwellings were burned. The flames caught from a fire-cracker. Denman's carriage factory was saved with difficulty. The loss is $25,000, and the insurance amounts to a fourth of that sum.

The large barn of Allan C. Mathewson, in Barrington, R. I., was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. The flames were visible for two hours in Providence, Newport, and Fall River. The loss amounted to $20,000; insured for $13,000.

The house of John W. Barry, in White Rock village, Westerly R. I., was struck by lightning on Saturday evening, and destroyed, entailing a loss of $2,500. The family escaped in their night clothes.

The stable of L. B. Hatch, on Derby Wharf, Salem, Mass., was burned on Sunday morning, and four horses perished in the flames. Two stables adjoining were also burned. The loss is $3,000.

The ax-handle manufactory of Kerr & Co., at Thebes, Ill., was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Loss $10,000, on which there is no insurance.

A fire on Saturday in Clinton, Ill., caused by fire-crackers exploding under a sidewalk, destroyed several small stores. The loss was $10,000.

The Park Hotel and several adjoining buildings at Sand's Hill, Washington County, were burned yesterday; loss is about $20,000.

#### LOCAL FIRES.

A fire occurred at 1 o'clock yesterday morning in the apartments of Chas. Redwitz, on the second floor of No. 346 East Thirty-second street, causing $250 damage.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the two-story frame building in One Hundred and Fourth street, near Third avenue, owned and occupied by Samuel H. Bailey as a marble-cutting shop. Damage, $200.

About 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in Charles Plaff's saloon, in Orange Valley, and before the Fire Department arrived the entire building was destroyed. The building, which was of wood, and two stories high, was valued at $2,500. The total loss is estimated at $3,000; insured for $1,500.

## *LIVE-STOCK FREIGHTS FROM THE WEST.*

CHICAGO, July 6.—To-day live-stock freights between Chicago and the Eastern markets were advanced to the following rates: To New-York, fifty cents per 100 pounds; to Philadelphia, fifty cents; to East Liberty, thirty cents.

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

### *FRANCE.*

SCHEMES OF THE LEGITIMISTS—THE POSITION OF THE MINISTRY CONSIDERED CRITICAL—MR. BANCROFT IN PARIS.

PARIS, July 6.—Excitement runs high at Versailles. The Legitimist Deputies, to the number of 100, have decided to vote against the Ministry to-morrow. They have drawn up an order of the day censuring the Government for its misuse of the powers conferred by the state of siege, avoiding any mention of the manifesto of the Count De Chambord, or of the suppression of *L'Union*, so as to secure the support of the Left. The position of the Ministry is critical. It is thought some changes will be unavoidable, even if the counter-coalition in favor of Perier's bill should succeed. The sitting of the Assembly to-morrow may possibly result in a dissolution, unless fear of such a step should restrain the opponents of the Government.

The funeral of M. de Goulard took place to-day.

Hon. George Bancroft has arrived in Paris, and will leave for London Wednesday. He visited Ex-President Thiers to-day.

### *SPAIN.*

SANTANDER THREATENED BY THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, July 6.—Santander is threatened by strong bands of Carlists. The authorities have telegraphed for reinforcements. Several Republican war ships have moved up, and are in position to shell the approaches to the city on the appearance of the insurgents.

#### THE POPE AND THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, July 6.—The Pope has not yet replied to the congratulations of the Captain General of the Carlist Army, sent to him on the anniversary of his elevation to the Pontificate.

#### LIZZARAGA NOT DEAD — HE SUPERSEDES GEN. SABALLS BY ORDER OF DON CARLOS.

LONDON, July 6.—The statement in a dispatch received here on the 24th ult. that the Carlist General Lizzaraga was dead, turns out to be incorrect.

Dispatches from Spain state that Gen. Saballs, by virtue of his rank, should have succeeded Gen. Tristany, who was dismissed from the Carlist service, but Don Carlos appointed Gen. Lizarraga to the vacant command. It is further said that Gen. Saballs is greatly dissatisfied at this, and has announced his intention of going to France.

#### MOVEMENTS OF THE CARLISTS.

BAYONNE, July 6.—The Carlists are making every possible use of their present opportunities. Their forces now threaten Castro Urdiales and Laredo.

#### REPULSE OF A CARLIST ATTACK AT TERUEL.

PARIS, July 6.—Dispatches from Spain report that 4,000 Carlists attacked Teruel last Saturday.

After an engagement which lasted twelve hours, they were obliged to retire with a loss of forty killed and sixty seriously wounded, and 200 taken prisoners. The Republicans lost nine killed and fifteen wounded.

### *GREAT BRITAIN.*

#### STRIKE IN THE LINEN MILLS IN BELFAST.

DUBLIN, July 6.—All the operatives in the linen mills of Belfast have struck work.

#### DEATH OF THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE.

LONDON, July 7—5:30 A. M.—The Earl of Dalhousie died yesterday, aged seventy-three years.

### *GERMANY.*

#### THE KING OF BAVARIA AND PRINCE BISMARCK.

LONDON, July 7—6 A. M.—The Vienna *Free Press* asserts that the King of Bavaria will not visit Prince Bismarck at Kissengen.

### *CUBA.*

#### THE FOURTH IN HAVANA—GOLD AND PAPER IN PAYMENT OF TAXES.

HAVANA, July 6.—The American vessels in the harbor were decorated with flags on the Fourth of July in celebration of the day.

Captain General Concha has ordered that the municipal tax be paid, one-half in paper and one-half in gold, or its equivalent in paper at the rate of 140 premium, the Government reserving the right to alter the premium in the future as the occasion may require.

The war subsidy is to be paid in the same way as the municipal tax.

Several merchants have begun selling exchange for gold.

## *THE SILK CASE IN TRENTON.*

PROGRESS OF THE CASE AGAINST B. G. BEAN FOR ALLEGED SMUGGLING.

TRENTON, N. J., July 6.—The United States District Court was again filled to-day by United States officials and others interested in the alleged smuggling case of $20,000 worth of silks from on board the steam-ship Russia, of the Cunard Line. The property of a Mr. B. G. Bean, a New-York merchant, was seized by Special Agents Hale, Brackett, and Fideau, on the 17th of last April, on the charge of attempting to defraud the revenue of the duties thereon. The informer in this case, as well as that of Jourdan, Marsh & Co., of Boston, was Henry S. Jackson, formerly private secretary to James Fisk, Jr., at the Opera-house. It was by the information received from him that the special agents made the seizure, and the trial now pending is brought on by the Government for the forfeiture of the goods. This being the first case of the kind tried under the new Moiety law lately passed by Congress, a great deal of interest is manifested by the Government officials in the decision of the court. Messrs. Clark and Stanley, counsel for defendant, claim that as their client made no attempt to smuggle, but desired to have the goods sent to public store to pay the duties thereon, he is entitled to a verdict. On the other hand, United States District Attorney J. L. Keasby, for the Government, in summing up to-day, tried to show that the mode of bringing the silks in trunks into the port was illegal, which fact laid the goods liable to forfeiture to the United States Government. He quoted from the United States law of 1796 and the revised statutes of 1863-65. Judge Nixon overruled his statute quotations as being irrelevant in this case, the new law having just passed both Houses, and this case being tried under that law he must confine himself to that. The summing up on both sides occupied the entire day, and at 3 o'clock the court adjourned to Wednesday next, when Judge Nixon will charge the jury.

## *BURGLARS FOILED.*

LONDON, C. W., July 6.—Drake's saloon was entered by burglars during last night. Drake was awakened by the noise, and seizing an old sword, inflicted serious wounds on one of them, named Mahoney, who was arrested. Subsequently two confederates of Mahony was also arrested.

## *COAL MINERS' STRIKE ENDED.*

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 6.—The long strike of the Union Coal Miners at New-Straitsville, Ohio, was ended on Saturday, by the miners returning to work in a body.

# "OLD PIZEN."

## *THE FIGHTING HORSE OF THE STANISLAUS.*

### A REMINISCENCE OF THE EARLY MINING LIFE OF SENATOR JONES, OF NEVADA.

*From the Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise.*

In the early days, many years ago, Senator Jones was engaged in mining on the Stanislaus River, California, at a place called Cherokee Flat. It was a small camp, containing scarcely more than a dozen habitations, all told. The most imposing structure in the camp was a boarding-house, owned by a Mr. Joggles, a Missourian. This Joggles was a man of sporting proclivities. He owned a vicious-looking old bull-dog, with but one eye, whose nose was covered with scars, and whose front teeth were always visible, even when in the most friendly mood. This dog he was ready to back against any dog on the river for a fight. He also had two or three game roosters of whose prowess he was boastful. But his especial glory and pride was his fighting horse, a large, powerfully-muscled and exceedingly vicious "broncho," which he called "Old Pizen." And "pizen" he was to all four-footed creatures in that region; indeed, was so "mean" that he was almost poison to himself.

This fierce and unsocial beast had taken possession of a large grassy flat, about half a mile above the camp, and would allow no other animal to come upon what he viewed as his private domain; nor, for the matter of that, to come anywhere near the camp. At Cherokee Flat, the old broncho was monarch of all he surveyed. He had whipped and run off every animal that had ever been brought to the camp. The miners several times swore vengeance against "Old Pizen," and would have shot him, but that they liked Joggles, and the soul of Joggles delighted in Old Pizen, therefore they let him live.

Not content with conquering intruders, the old broncho would chase them for miles, running them clear out of the country. The moment he saw a strange animal he laid back his ears and went for him, using both heels and teeth.

About all this Joggles didn't care a cent. When told of one of the exploits of the animal he would laugh in spite of himself, and would swear that Old Pizen was the "biggest fightin' hoss on the Stanislaus," and that he would "back him agin any critter that ever wore har." He would tell how a big American horse chased away by Old Pizen was found forty miles distant with his tail gnawed off to a mere stump. When he thought of the comical appearance the maimed horse must have presented with his little stump of tail, Joggles would laugh till tears ran down his cheeks.

The fame of the "fighting horse" extended for miles around the camp. Prospectors passing that way with pack animals were warned against him. "Beware of the fighting horse!" was the word through all that section of country.

Sonora, the county seat of Tuolumne County, was the source whence the miners at Cherokee Flat drew their supplies of "grub" and other necessaries. The town was fifteen or twenty miles distant, and the miners would occasionally go up there, order what they wanted, and have it "packed" down to their cabins.

One day J. P. Jones and one of his partners went up to Sonora to procure supplies for their company, known as the "Buckeye." They remained over night in town, intending to return the next day. In the morning, soon after they arose, they heard a terrible commotion in a livery stable just across the street from their hotel. Running over to ascertain the cause, they found that a big Spanish jackass had found his way into the stable through a rear door, and was on the war-path among the horses. He had cleaned out several stalls almost at a dash, and then reached that occupied by a powerful black stallion. Here he found work to do. As Jones and partner entered a furious battle was raging, the horse using his heels and the jack his teeth. The horse being confined by a strong halter, the jack had rather the best of it. After tearing and mangling the flanks of the horse frightfully, the furious jack, unmindful of the blows the stablemen were raining upon his back, suddenly crowded himself forward in the stall and seized the horse by the under-lip. Here he held on like a bulldog, the poor horse quivering in every muscle and moaning in agony.

One of the proprietors of the stable drew his revolver and was about to shoot the savage ass, when his owner arrived and a fierce wrangle ensued. The owner of the fighting jack drew his pistol, and for a time it looked as though there was likely to be "a man for breakfast."

Finally, however, the owner of the jack succeeded in getting him away from the trembling and mangled horse, and drove him out of the stable.

It now occurred to Mr. Jones that here was an animal that would make Old Pizen sick at the stomach. A word of this thought to his partner, and they agreed, if possible, to secure the fighting jackass. Following the owner of the jack, they soon came to an understanding with him. They were told that the jack was a good pack animal, and as quiet as a lamb when no horses were about. When he came where there were horses his whole nature changed and he went for them with the fury of a tiger. The jack being an unusually powerful animal, the owner asked $75 for him. Jones and partner agreed to run him a trip on trial and gave the owner $75, which he was to keep in case the jack was not returned within a certain time.

Having secured the fighting jack, Jones and partner packed him and started home in high feather. As soon as he was out of town, the jack became as docile and sleepy as any other old "burro" that ever trotted a trail. Before getting home the beast became absolutely lazy, and Jones & Co. began to fear that off his own dunghill their jack was of no account as a fighter.

It was about sundown when the men reached Cherokee Flat and drove up to the door of the "Buckeye Company's cabin." Their partners had quit work and come up from the bar. They were getting supper, but, for a time, discontinued the work of frying bacon and baking slap-jacks to come out and ask "J. P." and companion how they came by the big donkey.

In as few words as possible Jones made them acquainted with the character of the beast. When he had finished his account of the scene at the livery stable, every man of the Buckeye Company was firmly convinced that the big jack could "walk the log" of Old Nick himself; but mum was the word. No hint of the fighting qualities of the animal was to go out of the cabin.

Presently Joggles, whose boarding-house was just across the street, espied the jackass, and came over to where he was being unpacked.

A smile struggled about the corners of his mouth as he came.

Walking up to the beast and eyeing him from stem to stern for a time, Joggles said:

"Purty good chunk of a jackass. Bin buyin' him?"

"Well," said Jones, "I don't know. We have him on trial. We may buy him. He is big and strong, and seems nice and quiet—may be a trifle lazy."

Joggles, who seemed to be calculating about how many mouthfuls he would make for Old Pizen, at last said:

"Well, yes, he seems rather quiet."

Having unpacked the jack, one of the "boys" gave him a slap with a strap, as much as to say: "You are now at liberty, old fellow; go off and enjoy yourself as you please."

"What!" cried Joggles, opening his eyes in amazement, "you ain't going to turn that jack loose here? The first thing you know he'll poke off up to the flat where Old Pizen is. Then he'll be a dead jack as sure as you live! Why, he wouldn't make a mouthful for Pizen!"

"Well, I don't know," said Jones; "the jack is a very quiet old fellow, and I guess Old Pizen won't think him worth bothering with. Besides, the chances are that he will stay and pick about camp—won't find his way up to the flat at all."

"Well, just as you please," said Joggles, pretending some concern; "but you know what Old Pizen is!"

"Yes, I know," said Jones; "but Pizen is getting old. I guess he don't thirst for the fray as in his younger days. I shouldn't wonder, now, if the old jack were to whip him—in case they should get together," added Jones, laughing.

"What!" cried Joggles, turning red, "that blamed old jackass whip Pizen! Not much! I'll bet you $100—yes, I'll bet you $200—he can't whip one side of him! Come, now!"

"The trouble is," said Jones, "that the jack is in a strange place. He might not fight. However, he looks as though there might be some fight in him. If the two ever do get together, I rather think he'll make it warm for the broncho."

"You do, eh?" said Joggles, "Well, I don't. Here, here, now—back up your opinion or take water. Here's $200! I'am willin' to jist let the animals alone—let them find their way to each other—and I bet this $200 that when they do meet, Old Pizen whips—that he eats your jack up alive! Come, now, Pixley, here, shall hold the stakes. See me, see me! come down! Two hundred goes that Pizen whips!"

Thus urged, "J. P." covered the coin in Pixley's hand, and once it was done a better pleased man than Joggles was never seen on the Stanislaus. He thought he had the deadest thing in the world.

The bet made, away ran Joggles to tell all the "boys" in the camp what a dead thing he had on Jones; always winding up with—"Old Pizen'll chaw him up—chaw him up alive!" The last thing he said to his lodgers that night, before he went to bed was: "Knowin' Pizen as he does, Jones must be goin' crazy. That jack'll be chawed up—chawed up alive!"

All the evening the jack remained browsing about the camp, and the next morning was still there—standing with head down and eyes closed, dreamily moving his ears, and lazily switching his scanty tail.

Joggles smiled contemptuously every time he looked at the old jack. Standing on his porch, as the miners of the camp passed on their way down to their claims on the river, Joggles facetiously inquired whether any of them would like to back "That thar ferocious beast aginst Old Pizen for another $200?"

At last all the men of the camp were down on the river at work. About 9 o'clock in the morning one of the men of the Buckeye Company happened to go from the bar up to the bank of the river for something. A moment after, grinning gleefully, he called out to those below: "The impatient Joggles is going to bring on the game. There'll be some fun before long; I see him startin' the old jack along up the valley toward the flat. He's on the sly, and is getting rather keen to see that fight!"

Watching Joggles, he was seen in the edge of the timber throwing rocks to urge the jack to move up a streak of open ground that led to the flat between two groves of pines. Presently he came back and seated himself on his porch, getting up once in a while and stretching his neck to see if the jack was going in the right direction. He was dying to have the animals get together.

At last a man who had climbed upon the bank reported that the jack was not to be seen, and that he had no doubt gone over the ridge into the flat.

All was now excitement among the men, and two or three of them were constantly on the river-bank listening for sounds of the fray. Presently they cried out that the battle had begun. All hands hastened to the top of the high, steep bank, whence was to be had a fair view of the open ground leading up to the ridge, beyond which lay the flat where roamed the fighting horse. Although half a mile distant a terrible squealing and braying could be distinctly heard—cries of rage and pain from the contending animals. A great cloud of red dust could be seen rising from the ridge. This cloud, that told of the battle, moved to and fro; sometimes appearing to approach quite near to the crest of the ridge, then again to recede. All this time there was heard the most fearful squealing and braying imaginable—sometimes very distinctly, again more faintly, as the varying breeze wafted the sounds or as the scene of the battle shifted.

Looking toward the camp, Joggles was seen jumping up and down and running frantically about, evidently intensely excited. Soon he was observed to get a ladder and mount upon the roof of his porch, and thence to climb to the top of his house, vainly stretching his neck to obtain a view of the fight.

Now the cloud of dust was seen to rapidly approach the crest of the ridge, and soon it came whirling over it. Then were seen two dense clouds of dust, both rolling rapidly in the direction of the camp. Wild snorts and hoarse brays were heard. Swiftly the red clouds rolled on, and soon in the foremost the form of an animal could be seen. A puff of wind showed this to be the Broncho—Old Pizen. At the distance of three or four hundred yards behind rolled a rapidly-following cloud, as we have sometimes seen two small whirlwinds in playful mood. What was in this last cloud could not be seen, but the "Buckeye boys" felt that their jackass was *thar!*

Down into the camp charged the terified broncho, snorting with fear at every jump and occasionally half turning his head in order to see if the terrible jack was still in pursuit. As the frantic horse tore through the camp with nostrils distended, mane flying in the wind, and tail sticking out straight behind, Joggles was heard shouting wildly from the roof of his house, "Whoa, Pizen! whoa, Pizen!" But just at that moment there was no "whoa" in Old Pizen. Down through the little town he came—making directly for the bar, as though in search of human assistance.

Straight on he came till he reached the bank of the river, here fully twenty feet in perpendicular height. At the brink he halted, hesitating to take the fearful leap, and with eyes starting from their sockets took one long disparing look behind. There came the venemous and indomitable jackass, never breaking his steady, rolling gallop.

With outstretched neck, ears laid back, and scant tail whipping up and down with each bound, on he came. The old broncho erected his tail, took one more glance at his approaching foe, gave a snort of terror, and leaped from the bank down into the river. Luckily for him the water was deep. Rising to the surface he swam to the opposite shore, and came out all right on a bar that put out from the bank on that side. Here he halted, evidently feeling himself safe.

The jack thundered on, and came near plunging into the river before aware of its presence. But by bracing all aback till his haunches almost touched the ground, he came to a halt. But it was only for a moment. Seeing the old broncho on the other shore he stretched out his neck and giving a diabolical "yee-haw," unhesitatingly plunged into the river and diligently struck out for the horse.

This reckless and energetic persistence on the part of the enemy was evidently unexpected to the broncho. He gazed for a few moments at the jack, as he rose to the surface and began swimming—gazed as though thunderstruck at the fearful energy displayed by the little beast—then tossing his tail aloft and giving a tremendous snort, he dashed away down the river at the top of his speed.

The jack was soon over the narrow stream. On landing he snuffed the ground a moment, then raising his head and catching a glimpse of the fleeing horse, away he plunged in keen pursuit.

A bend in the river soon hid the animals from view. As the men were still standing gazing after them, a great crash was heard. More than one voice then cried: "The gulch! the gulch! By heaven! they have both gone into Devil's Gulch!"

What was referred to as "Devil's Gulch" was a narrow ravine, with rocky, perpendicular walls which put into the river about fifty yards below the bend.

"Something fell into the gulch, sure," cried the man, "and it must have been either the horse or jack, or both."

All now started for a crossing some distance up the river, in order to go down the other shore and see what had happened. Joggles, who had before this descended from the roof of his house, now came puffing and blowing across lots, and joined the party from the river, fifteen or twenty men in all, as they came from several claims.

"D——n a jackass, any how!" was all that Joggles said, as he came up with the crowd. As all knew his feelings, no one said a word.

"D——n a jackass!" he several times he muttered as they moved down the river, after having crossed over.

Rounding the bend, they came in full view of the gulch. There, upon its rocky brink, stood the jack. With outstretched neck he was gazing intently into the chasm below. His ears were lopped forward, as though to shade his eyes and give him a clearer view of what lay at the bottom of the gulch. The sound of approaching footsteps at length attracted his attention. Turning his head and seeing the party drawing near, he moved back from the brink of the precipice, gave his tail a flourish, and uttered a series of triumphal "Yee-haws!"

Looking down into the chasm the men beheld lying at the bottom—motionless in death—Old Pizen, the fighting horse of the Stanislaus. His head was doubled under him—his neck was broken.

When he came up out of the gulch, after having ascertained this fact, Joggles was deadly pale. Drawing and cocking his six-shooter, he advanced toward the party and said: "John P. Jones, you knowed what that jackass was. Don't speak! Let no man here speak a word."

With this he turned suddenly to where the jack stood with head down, moping sleepily, and sent a bullet through his brain. The beast fell without a moan, when Joggles advanced and deliberately emptied the contents of his revolver into its carcass. He then seized it by the ears, dragged it to the brink of the precipice, and tumbled it down upon the body of the old broncho, saying:

"As you are the only thing that ever whipped him, d——n me, you shall lie and rot with old Pizen—Old Pizen, the Fitin Hoss of the Stanislaus."

### *NOVEL DEFENSE IN A MURDER TRIAL.*

The defense in a trial for murder at the late term of the court in Manitowoc, Wis., took a hint from Stokes' counsel. A man named Edwards was accused of murdering Alois Francis, and, as the correspondence of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* says, "the evidence of her attending physician, Dr. Pritchard, showed that, up to the sixth day, the wound was healing finely; that on that day erysipelas set in about the face and wound; that subsequently the disease disappeared from the surface, and, it is supposed, attacked the brain; that the post mortem revealed that the brain was affected in a manner which might have resulted from the transplantation to that organ of the disease; but that, in his opinion, the wound caused the erysipelas, and the two combined the death. The defense insisted, and brought several doctors to sustain them, that even if the first appearance of the disease resulted from the blow, still it was a controllable and curable disease, and not necessarily fatal; that the 'striking in' of the disease resulted from careless nursing, by which the patient caught cold, and that death resulted from that 'striking in,' and the new and violent form of the disease engendered thereby; that this carelessness and not the blows caused the death; and that there was a manifest injustice in sending a man to State Prison charged with a heinous crime, because some careless nurse had neglected her duty and caused the death of the patient. The defense was in the beginning conducted by George N. Worden, Esq., assigned to that duty by the court, and who associated with him in the case, as principal counsel, Hon. Gerrit T. Thorn, of Fond du Lac. Mr. Thorn laid, in the cross-examination of the physicians called for the State, in a masterly manner, the grounds of the defense; but in the later stages of the case he succumbed to an unfortunate habit, and became utterly unable to attend to the case. 'Smart fellow; pity he drinks.' But where's the pity for Edwards, whose defense was so materially weakened?"

### *THE CROPS IN MISSISSIPPI.*

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* of the 2d inst. says: "Just at this writing we are in the midst of a dry spell of weather, but during the past month we have had frequent showers in different parts of the State, which have improved the crop prospects. All our inquiries confirm the opinion that the acreage in corn has been largely increased, and that our producers will be able, with one or two more good rains, to supply themselves with that essential article the next year. The acreage in cotton is at least ten per cent. below that of last year, but the tillage has been better, and we would fain hope that greater care will be taken in handling and preparing the staple for market than heretofore."

### *HON. KENNETH RAYNER.*

The appointment of Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of Mississippi, as one of the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama claims, is exceedingly well received by the papers of his State. The Jackson *Clarion*, for instance, says: "In the name of Hon. Kenneth Rayner the readers of the *Clarion* will recognize a citizen of the highest capacity and integrity—an appointment, in other words, eminently fit to be made. In politics he is literally a Conservative, and his appointment speaks well for the discriminating judgment of the President."

### *THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.*

The first report of Mr. Poole to the Directors of the Chicago Public Library shows that since its opening for the circulation of books, on May 1, there has been a steady increase in the daily average of books given out. This average was 138 for the first week and 740 for the seventh week. The Chicago *Tribune* quotes these figures, and says: "The average of the Boston Library in its twelfth year was 664; of the Cincinnati Library in its sixth year, 778; of the New-York Mercantile Library, for the year ending April, 1874, 654 volumes. It must be remembered that in all the comparisons made the libraries mentioned have four or five times more books to lend than the Chicago Library. This report is pretty good evidence that the people of Chicago, if they are not intelligent and cultured, would like to be, and that is saying more for them than the outside press has been willing to say."

# THE LAST NEW CLUB.

## *THE LATEST LONDON IDEA.*

*From the Saturday Review.*

One might think we had clubs enough already, with all those that are afloat, but still more are projected to supply what is vaguely called a pressing social need. The shouting, singing, free-and-easy club of artists and Bohemians; the grave dialectical club of politicians and scholars; the silent business-like club where whist is treated as one of the important occupations of life, and substantial sums of money change hands over the rubber as methodically as on settling-day in the House; the bustling, noisy, betting club where turfites discuss the merits of the favorite in language of strange construction, and where each member is in exclusive possession of the "straight tip" which will "bring him home," and warrant his "putting on the pot;" the mere club which is nothing but a club—a place for convenient dinners, for the newspapers and magazines, a good address for the miserable bachelor, and a safe retreat for the harassed Benedict—all these are as nothing compared to the last new thing proposed; namely, the Epicene Club, where men and women may meet and receive their private letters, make appointments of which no one knows but themselves, eat their mutton chops, and discuss the affairs of Europe together without fear of Mrs. Grundy, or submission to the ordinary restraints of the drawing-room.

The proposers of this new fusion are about to make a bold experiment—if, indeed, they get a sufficiently large following to be able to make it at all, for we fancy that more beside ourselves are doubtful of its success; and it may be that those who desire it most are just those whose support is least desired by the promoters. It is, of course, possible that it may succeed when put into working order, and experience alone can determine how much vitality and feasibility it possesses. But viewing it from a distance, and as impartial spectators weighing dangers and measuring chances, it seems to us a matter bristling with difficulties of all kinds. At the very outset, the details of membership will be hard to arrange, and the work of the committee will be, we should think, as pleasant as walking over burning plowshares or dancing among eggs; for the conditions of ineligibility must either be so elastic as to include many doubtful elements, or so rigid as to peril the commercial success of the scheme by exclusiveness. In either case, will the majority of women care to submit themselves to the chances of rejection, with the slur that will be assumed to be implied in that rejection? Men are accustomed to this kind of thing, and are not hurt by it, but women are not accustomed to it, and are sensitive; and it is scarcely probable that the lady candidate for admission into the Epicene Club who has been blackballed by an overwhelming majority, will accept her denial with as good a grace as the ordinary man in the same position. She will feel that it is somehow a disgrace, an imputation, a slight; and her friends will feel so too, and will resent her rejection as an insult. The explanation that she is not considered a clubable sort of person will carry no weight with it, and no one will be able to fall back on the impersonal objection of her profession and its already redundant representation in the club. And, this being so, we question whether the nicest women will care to subject themselves to the various processes of canvassing, discussion, inquiry, and possible rejection incident to club membership. Those who are not so nice are not so desirable.

Then, are unmarried women to be admitted? If so, what is to be the lowest age of membership? It seems scarcely fair to allow the married coquet of nineteen a right which she's sure to abuse, and forbid the staid spinster of twice her age a privilege which she would have neither the wish nor the temptation to turn to evil uses. But if unmarried women are to be members at all, we cannot see how it would work to make a distinction between them and the wives, either in age or personal appearance. Yet, again, if girls of twenty-one or so, young, pretty, and engaging, are to be members, there will be little peace left in the homes of those lady members who own light-minded lords, also members; and the door which will be opened to jealousy, prying, scandal, and suspicion, will be very wide indeed. Even if a definite age, sounding safe enough, is to be set, we still do not quite see that absolute security which, of itself, would disarm all suspicion and put an end to doubt. The mature siren is as dangerous, all things considered, as the youthful one; and a handsome, clever, well-constituted woman of forty, might do even more damage than a girl of eighteen, because knowing better the weight of her metal, and how far it carries. It would scarcely do, however, to make the qualification for spinster membership consist in confessed homeliness for the sake of keeping the peace among the wives, or to enact that part of the ceremony of admission should be a solemn oath taken against flirting. Yet, where pretty women and pleasant men are mixed up together in the *sans façon* of a club, there will be flirting as surely as there is flirting now under more difficult conditions. Sex is a great fact, let the new school which wants to create a third gender say what it will; and we cannot believe that an epicene club, where Don Juan may meet Doña Julia without the trouble of arranging an assignation beforehand, and lively spinsters may have unrestricted association with discursive Benedicts, will be the safest kind of thing, looked at all round. It would be very pleasant, no doubt. It would save the expenditure of both wits and falsehood; the old trick of calling at the pastry-cook's for letters would be rendered unnecessary; and meetings that came, as it were, of themselves, and in the natural order of events, would excite less suspicion and afford more freedom than if they had to be planned for, and precautions taken against discovery. Still, other interests have to be considered besides these, and perhaps those are the interests which would be most endangered under the proposed arrangement.

Setting aside the obvious uses to which an epicene club might be turned, and to which there is no kind of doubt it would be turned in many instances, the question remains, are women for the most part clubable? We think not. Nervous and irritable, full of strange fancies, given to unfounded dislikes and rootless friendships, impatient of small annoyances, most women have little real command over themselves, and are apt to show their feelings with what would be a savage simplicity and directness but for the finery of mind and body to which they are given. When they dislike each other—and where there are a dozen women there will be a dozen enmities—they have an infinite variety of ways of manifesting their spite; ways unknown to men, and impossible in a society of men, but which would destroy the peace of a community where there was no recognized head to keep order and settle difficulties. Even in boarding-houses, family hotels, and the like, the feminine warfare, always more or less raging, makes quiet walking a service of doubt and danger; and in an epicene club enmities and rivalries would be as certain to exist on one side of the corridor as flirting and jealousy on the other. The very dress of women is a non-clubable element. Men may have the ugliest clothing in the world, but their costume is so far democratic that it brings us all on the same level, and prevents the frantic rivalry which distracts the other sex. With them, the badly-dressed are despised by the well-dressed, as poor creatures without taste, sense, or soul; and the well-dressed are either passionately envied or set down as sinners very little better than they should be, by those who have a desire for fine clothes but have no money to buy them with, or who have no taste in millinery and no respect for ornament. If one woman thinks a proper disposition of lace and silk next door to the cardinal virtues, another holds her highest self degraded if she is anything less than a fright tied up in a bundle anyhow and throwing the graces to the winds. The two sects never have agreed, and never will while the poor and envious stand on one side lamenting, either aggrieved by the sight of a splendor which they cannot imitate, or spending strength and means in the vain endeavor to reach a mark set too high for them. There have been more friendships broken by the weaver's shuttle than by any other simply material cause, and the millinery of the epicene club would be a lion in the way formidable to the peace of all concerned.

Two classes of ladies are said to need this institution, namely, ladies who live in the country and want to come up to town for a day's shopping or an evening's amusement, and who, therefore, want a place where they can dine, rest, dress, and have their parcels sent; and unmarried ladies who live in London—single women with no home rightly so called, who are alone and want companionship, who are poor and want better accommodation than they can afford without the co-operation of a society. And as it has been proved by experience that a women's club, or something like it, where the male element was excluded, was horribly dull and unsatisfactory, and the very hot-bed of strife, they wish now to try one which will admit men, and so give the homeless fair ones society without the need of chaperons or drawing-room observances. As for the ladies living in the country who want a place for their parcels, their case is simple enough. Whether it is worth while to try such an experiment as an epicene club, in order to supply their demand and fulfil their need, is another matter.

These, then, are the two classes of women for whose advantage the new club is mainly proposed. It seems hard to say a word of denial to either, and yet we would be cruel enough to deny both. If women want a club and a club-house, let them arrange the matter for themselves, as men have done. But a place where flirting can be carried on under cover of "going to my club" is not a thing that we wish to see established as among the recognized conditions of modern society. It is the thin edge of the wedge; and the wedge when driven home will destroy all that we hold to be valuable and beautiful in our English life. The truth is, this desire for an epicene club is only one among many manifestations showing the revolt against privacy and domesticity in which some of our women are engaged. For some reason, the economic root of which is at present hidden, many modern women find home the most tiresome place, and home duties the most irksome occupations in the world. They prefer almost anything to domestic life as it used to be in simpler times—that life so full of tender associations, of strong affections, of powerful ties, of honorable activities. After having helped to ruin the old-fashioned servant and to destroy the old-fashioned system, they turn round on their own work, and plead the servants and the tradespeople as the reason why they hate housekeeping, and why they prefer club life, hotel life, any kind of life that can be named, to home life. But it is neither the cook nor the grocer that makes home life unpleasant to the discontented woman; it is her own failing in domestic qualities and domestic affections; it is the love of dress, the passion for amusement, the frenzy for notoriety, for excitement, for change, which have possessed her of late. This proposed epicene club is only a further development of the new phase under which she is passing, a further and stronger protest against the natural order of her being. We cannot say that we wish it success; for we regard it as a dangerous experiment in which more is involved than appears on the surface.

### *NO NEWS GOOD NEWS.*

### HOW EASILY SAN FRANCISCO SPECULATORS DECEIVE THEMSELVES.

*From the San Francisco Alta, June 29.*

For ten years past the question of a "Hidden Treasure" in the Cocos Islands has exercised the speculative genius of the stock-jobber both here and in New-York. Time and again the stereotyped story has gone abroad of immense wealth having been deposited there by pirates. Others have told of how wealthy cargoes had been sold, the proceeds buried on the Cocos Islands and never recovered. The public are gullible and easily duped; so, of course, those were not lacking who would bite at such golden bait and fit out expeditions and succeed in being hooked. But still sad and frequent experience will not always do, for still there are many who believe that the island is a modern Golconda of ready-coined gold and silver. In New-York, some time during 1873, the Hidden Treasure Company was organized, with the object of hunting for the concealed stores. The stock was thrown into that and this market. Its value was not much, and remained stationary for a length of time. On Friday, however, a sudden change seemed to come over the "Hidden Treasure" dream. Saturday afternoon a man rushed excitedly into the *Alta* office, and was anxious to know if any news had been received from Cocos Island, at the same time giving the information that the company's stock had been offered him three days before for $10 a share, and now he found it had gone up to $105, and even some holders refused to sell for $200. The expedition started from this city on the 25th of last April, to test the truth of the reports given out by those pretending to have personal knowledge of the whole affair. About that time two young men arrived here from New-York. They had some shares of the Hidden Treasure stock sealed up in an envelope. They did not know if it was of any value, nor did they much care. However, a curious freak seized them, and they conceived the idea of questioning a medium on the subject. So, taking with them the sealed stock, they made a call on Foster, of whom they had heard so much. In the usual form they wrote questions on a piece of paper, and folding them according to custom, presented them to him. The questions were: First, are it's (the envelope's) contents of any value? second, are they of great value? third, what kind of paper does it contain? fourth, where is the location? fifth, what will be the result? To these questions the medium answered as follows: First, yes; second, very; third, stock; fourth, Cocos Islands; fifth, the result will be grand. This interview was startling to the New-Yorkers, and they immediately set about detailing their experience to members of the company residing in the city. At length the Witch Queen, a fast sailing schooner belonging to the Pearl Fishing Company, was chartered and paid in stock for a trip to the island. Besides the crew to man her, the company sent down three men, one of them being the man David Sutherland, alias "Scotty," who claims to have been one of the secreters. The schooner went out with the expressed understanding that under no consideration was she to remain longer than ten days at the island unless the treasure was found, but should take the men to Panama, where they would take the steamer for this city. If, on the contrary, the discovery was made, then they should remain until it was unearthed and loaded, when she would return. Thus far she has been out sixty-seven days. It would ordinarily require not more than thirty days to reach the island from here, especially in such a fast-sailing boat; from there to Panama not more than four or five days are required for the trip. So, giving her ten days to remain there, (and the company say they would not require her service two days if nothing was found,) why, it would be but twenty-five days before some tidings should be heard from the expedition, and yet there are twenty-two days yet unexplained, and no news from her. This, naturally enough, causes a feeling of grand anticipation on the part of the interested ones, as they seem to have visions of untold wealth now loading at or perhaps under way from Cocos Island for this port. The foregoing facts have stirred up quite a breeze of excitement that only the return of the Witch Queen or her men may allay; unless, indeed, they too might forget the trust reposed in them, and follow the example set them by the crew of the Mary Deer, forty or more years since.

### *A CRITIC CRUSHED.*

In a recent poem Mr. W. D. Howells alluded to the cottonwood on the banks of the Miami, and somebody took exception to it, saying "there isn't a cotton-tree within two or three hundred miles of that river." The paragraph started on the rounds of the press, and on its travels found lodgment in the Belmont (Ohio) *Chronicle*. From that paper the Ashtabula *Sentinel*—whose editor is supposed to know something of the poet Howells, and to have a paternal pride in his reputation—clipped the paragraph and appended this comment: "Mark Twain chose the agricultural department of the paper he was editing, because, as he never lived on a farm, his experience would not interfere with his theories of farming. He insisted that to shake turnips from the trees was not the proper way to gather them, but that a boy should go up and pick them. Now, we know all about the Miami River. Have fished, waded, and swam in it. Know it from Mad River to North Bend; and we know there are thousands of cotton-wood trees on its banks. The editor speaks of 'cotton-trees.' Wonder if he thinks cotton grows on trees, or that wool grows on 'Sheep Sorrel' or 'Lambs Quarter?'"

### *BITTEN BY A MAD CAT.*

About nine days ago, says the Baltimore *American* of the 4th inst., Mr. William J. Hill, a worthy citizen of Prince George's County, Md., was bitten and scratched by a cat which was supposed to be mad. He was passing through a field when something moving in the grass attracted his attention. He approached it, and it attacked him. He, however, managed to strangle the animal to death. Three days afterward he went to Baltimore to be treated. Prof. N. R. Smith cauterized the bitten part with caustic potash, and on the second visit of the patient, as a means of precaution, applied nitrate of silver to the places where the cat had scratched Mr. Hill's arms. After a few days the wounds were almost healed, and Mr. Hill, experiencing no bad effects from the bite, returned home on Wednesday, 1st inst.

### *DISCOURAGEMENT FROM COLORADO.*

The following depressing paragraph, discouraging to all well-wishers of the human race, appears in the Greeley (Colorado) *Tribune*: "In the disorganized condition of the water supply under Number Three, it is astonishing what stories men will tell about each other hogging water, and that was a singular case of one man who, in the Post Office, was charging men right and left with using too much water, and with taking it when they had no right. He was no sooner out of sight, than it was related of him that he had himself been stealing water at a fearful rate. It looks as though there was not a bit of virtue left on the face of the earth, and it would be useless to expect a revival during the time of wheat irrigation."

### *AMMUNITION FOR TURKEY.*

The bark Fannie H. Loring, Loring, master, recently cleared from New-Haven, Conn., for Constantinople, Turkey, has on board a cargo valued at about $340,000, consisting of 7,250 cases, containing about 15,000,000 bullets, and 7,000 cases of shells, manufactured by the Winchester Arms Company, of New-Haven, and 275 cases of rifles and scabbards, manufactured by the Providence Tool Company, of Providence. They are intended for the Turkish Government, and other shipments of the kind are expected to be made soon.

### *SENT THE HIRED GIRL.*

A Wisconsin paper, the Taylor's Falls *Reporter*, narrates the following: "Hon. H. D. Barron had an ugly visitor at his residence last week. On Monday night, about 1 o'clock, the family, hearing some noise out at the fence, sent the hired girl to ascertain its cause. She went out to the fence, and returned in great haste, so closely followed by a bear that she had just time to get the door closed to keep the bruin out. The animal then took leave, but left his mark by tearing out a portion of a fence board. The next evening about the same hour he returned, when the Judge tried a revolver on him, but the thing wouldn't go off, and it again escaped."

### *CARPENTER ON WISCONSIN.*

In his speech upon the occasion of the serenade tendered him in Milwaukee on his return home, Senator Matt. H. Carpenter said: "A Wisconsin man who has been absent from home for months, meeting representative men of other States—lawyers, doctors, Judges, and business men—grows more and more proud of Wisconsin. No other State is regarded more kindly; no men better received or more flatteringly treated than men from Wisconsin. Our courts are respected by the courts of other States; our Bar is esteemed by the Supreme Court of the United States as among the best; our press stands high and is often quoted from."

### *BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN LONDON.*

For the week ending Saturday, June 20, in London there were 2,214 births and 1,242 deaths registered, the former having been 13, and the latter 115 below the average. One person died from small-pox, 28 from measles, 33 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 28 from whooping-cough, 27 from different forms of fever, and 56 from diarrhœa. The mean temperature was only 53°, and was 5° below the average for the corresponding period in fifty years.

# FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### *YETO SHIMPEI.*

### HOW THE JAPANESE EX-MINISTER OF JUSTICE MET DEATH.

A letter from Yokohama, Japan, to the Cleveland *Herald*, written on the 15th of May last, says: "The outbreak (it is not worthy of the name of rebellion) in Sagaken, in the south, has been quelled. There was some bloodshed, a very few skirmishes, and the insurgent Samourai were dispersed. Twelve of the more noted of their leaders paid the penalty of their misdeeds with their heads, and the curtain dropped on one of the scenes so common in the Orient—a wholesale execution for political offenses. The most illustrious of the insurgents was Yeto Shimpei. He had been Minister of Justice, and was in reality leader of the outbreak. He was a soured and disappointed man. A misunderstanding with the Treasury caused him to resign, and he was from the first a bitter opponent of the Iwakura Ministry. He was among those who signed the petition to the Daijokman Grand Council, praying, or rather insolently demanding, the creation of a Parliament or legislative body. Tiring of peaceful measures, he went to the south, and became the head and front of the discontented Samourai of his old home, Saga. I met him once at a dinner party, and was very pleasantly impressed. He was a handsome man, of grave and polite manner, and apparently very intelligent, and of a firm and unyielding disposition. Even in that little assemblage, where every other Japanese guest was an officer of high rank under the Government, Yeto, without office and a known opponent of the Government, was treated with marked respect and deference. He met death as he had lived—boldly and without fear. When, with bared throat and bandaged eyes, he turned his face for the last time toward the east, he was asked if he had anything to say. In a firm, unquivering voice he began the recitation of an impromptu verse of poetry, defending his action and praying for a bright and happy people for whom he died. The last syllable had hardly fallen from his lips before the executioner's sword fell. As a special mark of the heinous nature of his offense, Yeto's head was placed upon a stake and exposed in the public high way of the disaffected province for several days. The execution of Yeto was marked by a bit of brevity and dispatch almost equal to the famous 'veni, vidi, vici.' Okubo was the leader of the Government forces against the insurgents—a man of experience and ability. Yeto—his old comrade in arms, and now his defeated enemy—was hiding from his keen pursuit. Already several days had passed, and still no news came of the capture of the arch-rebel. At length, however, a dispatch was received at the Capital from Okubo, at 12 o'clock: 'Yeto is captured,' and at 2 the same day another, 'Yeto has been sentenced and executed.' Short shrift that!"

### *FRANCE AND SPAIN.*

A Paris letter to the London *Times*, dated June 17, runs as follows: "Notwithstanding the paramount interest of French politics in Paris at the present time, there is always here an undercurrent of interest in the affairs of Spain, due, partly, to the great number of Spaniards resident or on visit here, and also to the old habit which existed under the Empire, when a Spaniard shared the sovereign's throne. Recent letters from Madrid assert that the Spanish Government, while assuring the French Representative in that capital that the recent stories about a German candidate for the throne were wholly unfounded, and that Spain attached the highest value to the friendship of France, took the opportunity of expressing a hope that the Carlists would cease to find in the French frontier Departments the support and the resources they hitherto had drawn thence. It is quite notorious that ever since the fall of the Thiers Government the French frontier has been practically as open to the Carlists as to the Republicans, and that the former have met with no veritable obstacles to the introduction of arms, stores, and men, while in all the frontier towns Carlist agents abound, making contracts, sending off their purchases, and conversing almost openly of the business that takes them thither. The Spaniards are well aware of this, and they contrast the facilities now allowed to their tenacious enemies with the obstacles put in their way by former Governments. It may be said that the present Spanish Government is unrecognized, but so was that which existed for some time before M. Olozaga ceased to occupy the Spanish Embassy in Paris, and yet he always spoke in high terms of the good will shown to prevent assistance from reaching the Carlists. The onus of such prevention rests chiefly upon the Departments of the Interior and War. It is quite conceivable that the Duc de Broglie found it at times convenient to propitiate his Legitimist supporters, whose views in France he had difficulty in forwarding, by favoring their designs in Spain, and perhaps it was not thought worth considering how far the feelings of the Spanish nation towards this country might thereby be unfavorably affected. The result has been what might be expected, and we must look back scores of years to find a period when France and Frenchmen were as unpopular in Spain as at the present time. All our arrivals from Madrid confirm this, and there are reasons for believing that a lively picture of the unfriendly feelings toward France which have grown up beyond the Pyrenees has been lately placed by Spaniards of weight and position before influential persons here. France has been much in the habit of ignoring her southern neighbor as a possible danger—a misplaced contempt it may be deemed by those who remember that the ill-judged and wicked invasion of Spain by the First Napoleon was a principal cause of his ultimate downfall, that a Spanish marriage had much to do with the overthrow of Louis Philippe, and that a similar union can not be said to have been altogether alien to the disasters and fall of the Second Empire. For a long time France, reputed the most formidable military power in Europe, had little need to concern herself about the good or ill will of Spain toward her, and at the present time that unfortunate country is in no condition to be dangerous to any one but herself. But circumstances change as time rolls on, and it is always unwise to provoke the enmity of a near neighbor. It is what France is now doing in the case of Spain, and if the former Power found herself engaged in war while the present state of feeling toward her beyond the Pyrenees lasts, she would have along a very long line of frontier a nation of enemies, eager to applaud her reverses, and, if possible, to contribute to them."

### *CONTINENTAL ARMIES AND FORTS.*

The *Cologne Gazette* of June 14 intimates that it must be looked upon as an unquestionable recognition of the value of the German military organization that it has been almost the only pattern after which new military changes have been made in the different lands, among which may be named France and Russia. While the new French Military Constitution is nearly a complete imitation of the German, there were in the case of the Russian movement local peculiarities which made such an imitation in many parts impossible. The main features of the Russian system are these: The obligation to serve is general for the Russian population able to bear arms. Substitution is permitted in the case of young men upon whom the lot has not fallen, and who may serve instead of the next members of their family upon whom the lot may have fallen. Those who are freed from active service by the lot enter from their twenty-first to forty-first year into the Apaltschenie or Landsturm. The active service is for six, the reserve for seven years. Young people of superior education have the right of doing their time of service, (according to their amount of culture,) in from three to six months, two and four years. Freedom from service is secured only after fifteen years of age by having passed the number of years required in the army, or from being freed by lot from the obligation. The *Cologne Gazette* suggests that such an arrangement might be of advantage in Germany, where emigration is going on so rapidly. Points of difference between the Russian and German plan are—(1) that the time of service in the former is about twice as long, which prevents so many men comparatively from being enrolled as in the German Army; (2) three years longer in the reserve; (3) various exceptions from service. The Prussian institution of Ersatz reserves is made up for by those who are for the time not taken being in the first place handed over to the reserve army. Carrying on the service to forty-one in the Landsturm was intended largely to increase the strength of the army, but it is not likely that the Russian Army will soon gain an ascendancy over the German. The new fortification system of France commenced this Spring. A beginning has been made with Grenoble, the works of which will be strengthened with five advanced forts. The acceptance of the new fortification arrangement of Paris was intended for the middle, or at least end, of April. There will be then eleven very advanced forts, and a new girdle line of the already existing fortifications. Probably at Lyons also the extension of the fortifications will this year be commenced. Besides, it is intended to raise Verdun, Soissons, and Rheims into military positions of the first rank. As flank positions, the works of Belfort and Langres in the south, and in the north Douay and Lille are to be extended. In the first direction, Besançon will form a first and Lille a second reserve position. At all important railway points—as, for instance, where important railways cross rivers—stoppage forts will be erected, where the nature of the ground admits of this. Even the fortification of the entire passes and roads in the Morvan Mountains, between the Yonne and Côte d'Or, is in prospect. As early as last year comprehensive fortification works were arranged for in order to render the military manufactories at Bourges secure. As regards the mode of fortification, the polygonalglacis is that which will be adopted in these works.

### *A TRIPLE SUICIDE.*

A triple suicide lately took place at Vienna under sad circumstances. Three ladies, the eldest appearing to be the mother of the other two, took a bedroom at the Kummer Hotel. The next morning they went out for a short time, and on their return, after having taken a slight repast, retired to their chamber. Shortly afterward several detonations were heard in that apartment, and on the door being broken open the three women were found lying dead on the floor, each with a pistol in her hand, and their skulls fractured by the bullets. Subsequently they were recognized as Mme. Gyorgy, the wife of a tradesman of Tordy, in Hungary, completely ruined by the late financial crisis, and her two daughters. No rings or jewelry were found on them, and the only property they possessed besides their clothes was the sum of forty-seven kreutzers (three and a half centimes each) in the mother's purse.

### *THE NEW GERMAN IRON-CLAD.*

It is stated at Berlin that the new German iron-clad Kaiser will, immediately after its arrival in one of the great German naval harbors, be fitted out for a trial cruise, and then placed in readiness for general service. Two more iron-clad frigates are to be ordered in England, and a third is to be built by the German Vulcan Society. It has for some time been considered necessary that the German iron-clad fleet should be completed by an additional broadside frigate like the König Wilhelm, a turret-ship like the Borussia, and a second iron-clad corvette. It would then consist of four heavy and two light broadside frigates, four heavy turret-ships, and two heavy iron-clad corvettes. The new ships are to be built as speedily as possible, and two of them will, it is said, therefore be ordered in England, where the Kaiser and Deutschland were built in a little over two years, while the Grosser Kurfürst and Friedrich der Grosse, which were begun at Wilhelmshafen and Kiel five years ago, are still not completed.

### *EUGENIE TO THE POPE.*

"The Empress Eugénie," says the *Gaulois*, "who remembers that Pope Pius IX. was pleased to stand as godfather to the Prince Imperial, sent to the Vatican, on the 16th inst., her own congratulations and those of her son, on the occasion of the twenty-eighth anniversary of his Holiness' accession to the tiara. The Holy Father was much touched at that mark of sympathy, and charged Cardinal Bonaparte to become the interpreter to the Imperial family of his thanks and good wishes."

### *PRUSSIAN OFFICERS AT COPENHAGEN.*

The German journals publish remarks, which are deserving of attention, on the reception given by the King of Denmark and the population of Copenhagen to the officers of the Prussian frigate Niobe. The *Naitonal Zeitung* says: "Since the war in Schleswig-Holstein this is the first time that a German ship-of-war has anchored at the Danish capital, and there was reason to fear that the Socialist populace might take advantage of the presence of that vessel to attempt an anodyne revenge for Duppel and the loss of the above-named province. According to the reports sent in by the naval officers the people of Copenhagen have not to be reproached with any brutality or want of tact; on the contrary, very friendly relations have been established between the crew and troops on board the Niobe and the population."

## *SOUTH CAROLINA.*

### HOW THE MONEY OF THE STATE IS SPENT.

The Treasurer of South Carolina has published a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the State from Nov. 1, 1873, to June 30, 1874, from which it appears that in the space of eight months nearly $1,500,000 have been expended to carry on the State Government. The following are official figures:

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts from taxes and other sources | $1,636,684 38 |
| Expenditures | 1,458,152 32 |
| Balance | $178,532 06 |

The itemized list of expenditures is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries and contingents | $157,765 14 |
| Penal, charitable, and educational institutions | 138,804 48 |
| Free schools | 270,020 29 |
| Legislative expenses | 202,466 32 |
| Public printing | 135,004 00 |
| Deficiencies | 438,762 46 |
| South Carolina Bank and Trust Company | 100,435 83 |
| Miscellaneous | 14,893 80 |
| Total | $1,458,152 32 |

One hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars of the $178,532 06 remaining in the Treasury has been especially appropriated to pay the interest on the new conversion bonds. The expenditures have been strictly kept within the appropriations, and for this, the Charleston *News* says, the State Treasurer deserves commendation.

### *A BRIDE AND HER DOUBLE.*

The woful predicament in which a Chinese would-be bridegroom found himself is described by a Yokohama (Japan) correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald*. He writes: "A very curious story comes to us from China. A bride was on her way in a sedan-chair from the house of her parents to her husband's abode. Passing through a grave-yard, the bearers of the chair noticed that their burden grew heavier. This, however, they ascribed to fatigue. On reaching the bridegroom's house, though, what was the dismay of the honest folk to find, on opening the chair, two brides instead of one. Two spick, span new brides, alike even to a hairpin! Confusion reigned, and polygamy was imminent. Better counsel prevailed, however, and the about-to-be mother-in-law appeared and instituted a searching investigation. But even maternal eyes and instinct failed, and the old lady was obliged to give it up in despair, being heard to declare, *sotto voce*, that she 'never knew that girl was twins before.' Just at this moment a bright thought occurred to the father. He remembered that his girl was what the Chinese call a 'rip-snorter' at weaving, and he forthwith suggested that the two girls be set to spinning, and the one who came out last be declared to be 't'other.' No sooner said than done. The girls were put in separate rooms, and the materials for spinning placed at hand. The doors were locked, and watch and ward kept over them by the anxious parents and all the old ladies of the neighborhood. When the day was done the doors were opened and the work examined. Wonder of wonders! Both girls had done the same amount; neither had a thread more nor less than the other. The poor father pulled his pig-tail, and tramped about in a very indiscriminate way, while the mother sat down disconsolately in a corner and addressed the assembled company as 'hussy.' At last accounts the matter was still in a very mixed condition. Nobody is able to tell which is which, and the would-be bridegroom, unwilling to cast himself away on a duplicate, has gone to California to ease his aching heart in the 'washing pigeon' at San Francisco. The 'Master of Heaven' has been summoned to drive away the devil that haunts the bride. In view of this true and veracious history, who will say that life is not a dream, and who is willing to cast a first stone at our Puritan ancestors of Salem witchcraft memory?"

### *THE WORK OF CONGRESS.*

In his speech at the Republican Congressional Convention, in Bangor, Me., Senator Hamlin gave this brief review of the work accomplished at the last session of Congress: "First, the codification of the statutes of the United States was accomplished—the condensing into a small compass in terms that any person can understand, of the vast amount of United States laws—a work that any legislative body in the world might be proud of. An important improvement has been made in the system of bankruptcy, which will cheapen its administration, secure all the assets of the bankrupt to his creditors, and let the poor and honest man go free. The ordinary expenditures of the Government have been reduced between twenty-six and twenty-seven millions of dollars. The bill for the distribution of the Geneva Award to a portion of the claimants has been passed, leaving one-half to be distributed according to the principles of equity. In the award of this remaining sum you may be assured that those American ship-owners who scorned to place their vessels under foreign flags and risked their property under the old Stars and Stripes, will not be forgotten. You will not think me egotistic, I trust, if I claim some slight credit as one of the conferees for suggesting the precise manner in which the distribution was ordered to be made. Not only are owners of vessels destroyed by the rebel pirate Shenandoah before she entered Melbourne, to be remunerated, but owners of vessels destroyed before, and by other privateers than those designated by the arbitrators, will receive at least something. These things have been accomplished, besides the performance of a great amount of routine business. Another thing I may mention, for which Congress has been praised all over the land, even by the Democratic press, which never does justice when a lie can be invented: In the hurried closing hours of the past session no 'jobs' were got through, and if 'jobbers' were there, they returned home without accomplishing their purposes."

### *THE IOWA RAILROAD LAW.*

The Grangers of Muscatine County, Iowa, have formally addressed Gov. Carpenter, commending him for his expressed determination to enforce the present Railroad law of the State, and asking him to carry that determination out fully. They say: "It appears that there is a plan on foot to render the law inoperative through some technicalities or informalities, by reason of which the railroad companies hope to put off the action of the law for another year, and in the meantime keep up the present system of extortion. Now we would entreat your Excellency to have the law strictly and rigidly carried out, as it represents the wishes and views of the people, plainly expressed by their representatives in the last Legislature, and any steps taken toward evading or procrastinating the operations of that law will be viewed by the people with a great deal of dissatisfaction."

### *ELOPEMENT OF YOUTHFUL MEXICANS.*

Among the passengers by the steam-ship West Indian, which arrived at Baltimore on Friday, from Mexico and Texas, was a very prepossessing Mexican girl, daughter of a wealthy don, who, together with her husband and two boxes of Mexican specie, were taken on board at Vera Cruz. The old gentleman was opposed to the lady's lover, but love laughs at opposition, and so the pair eloped. The father followed in hot haste, and when the West Indian touched at Brazos, Texas, he appeared on board with his followers and demanded his daughter. Capt. Roach, of the steam-ship, would not give up the bride without an order from the municipal authorities, and before that arrived the steam-ship had departed. The young lady is only sixteen, the young man but little older.

# ALABAMA.

## *CONDITION OF THE STATE.*

### THE COTTON CROP—THE PROSPECTS FOR THE SEASON—PAST AND PRESENT PLANTING—THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

SELMA, Ala., Monday, June 29, 1874.

Through a crude system of cultivation and a total reliance on one crop, much distress has been occasioned in the cotton belt proper of this State. Year after year on the same land the planters would put nothing in but cotton seed. Although they were constantly warned to grow cereals, they imagined that cotton alone would make them capitalists, and they had determined to become "millionaires." The high prices of 1866-7-8 and 9 encouraged this belief, and so cotton was planted, and large sums of money realized. But then came the Kuklux Klan, who in many instances killed and maltreated so many negroes that the poor blacks fled to the larger towns and cities, where they found a partial protection from violence. This, coupled with the fall in price and the credit system of advances, made the planter lose on his crop of 1870. He managed, however, to pay his debts promptly, and determined to work more land in '71, and accordingly obtained more advances from his commission merchant than ever. The tale may as well be summed up: Both the 1872 and 1873 cotton crops were failures. The land had become worn out through not being replenished with manure or other fertilizers, and a worm, commonly known as the "army worm," began to generate, and as fast as it grew, eat up everything about the cotton-field that was green. Planter and merchant were involved in a common ruin, and the colored man and carpet-bagger were cursed for the disaster.

This year, when but little if any credit can be had, the planters are putting in less cotton and more cereals. I do not think that there is more than seventy-five to eighty per cent. as much land sown with cotton this year in Alabama as there was last year. Excepting in the overflowed districts the crops are looking splendidly, but along the lowlands, where the Alabama, Warrior, and Tombigbee rose three different times in eight weeks, the crop was completely washed out, cattle drowned, and hundreds of people that were in easy circumstances are now actually begging bread or eating what they can pick up. The distress among the colored population in the overflowed cotton districts is something terrible. I have made trips to various portions to ascertain if it was as bad as represented, because many have denied it, and I found that not one half had been told of the terrible destitution.

Here again is another instance of the malignant spirit which actuates the so-called Democracy. Notwithstanding this terrible destitution is transpiring under their very eyes, they pretend that the negro has enough to eat if he will work. I will tell you how the negro can get nearly enough to eat, of the kind, until election day comes. If he will go to Mr. So-and-so, or Colonel, as a planter is generally dubbed, and promise to abandon the Republican Party and work for little or no wages other than a peck of corn-meal and a little bacon each week, then he can sometimes obtain work, but not always, even on these conditions. Of course, there are many exceptions, but this is the general rule in the country along the river bottoms. In the overflowed districts, in many instances, the planter is as badly off as the negro, and where there is a better feeling there is not the ability to help.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

Both parties are actively at work making up their slates for the ensuing contest. It is a very important one for Alabama, as the six-year office-holders are all to be chosen—Judges of the Supreme Court, Judges of Probate, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, and the members of the Lower House of the General Assembly. The Democracy are working through numerous societies to influence the colored vote, but have very injudiciously made the race issue and repudiation of the railway contingent debt planks in their platform, while the Republicans have to a man demanded that every dollar of the debt shall be paid. The Democracy, while all are agreed that the railway debt must be repudiated because it is owed to Yankees and foreigners, yet are divided about bringing the matter forward before the fight is over. Some more hot-headed than the rest, wishing to gain local popularity, have sprung the mine, however, and the older heads pretend to scold; but be this as it may, it has been determined to repudiate the railway debts just as soon as the Democratic Party succeeds in getting possession of the lower House of the Legislature, as they now have the upper one. Gov. Lewis, the present incumbent, will be the most likely nominee of the Republican Party. He resides in the northern part of the State, and is very popular. He is a native Southerner, a man of large views, and has gained many friends.

## *THE GRASSHOPPERS.*

### THE HAVOC THEY HAVE DONE IN SOUTH-WESTERN MINNESOTA—NEED OF HELP TO THE PEOPLE.

*From the St. Paul Press, July 1.*

It is now sufficiently evident that the district of South-western Minnesota which was desolated by the grasshoppers or locusts last Fall, is to suffer a repetition of the calamity from the vast progeny which they left behind them. It was for a long time anxiously hoped that these enormous swarms of ravenous insects would take their flight before they had done much injury to the growing crops. But this hope has been disappointed. Before their wings were grown, they began and carried on the work of devastation as fast as their nimble legs could carry forward their migratory columns, devouring every green thing in their way, especially the young wheat and other crops of the farmers, for which they seem to have a decided and voracious preference. But when their wings were grown, instead of taking their flight back to the recesses of their ancestral deserts, they used these more effective means of locomotion simply to extend the area of destruction. After completing the work of desolation in one district which they covered in an irregular column of more than seventy-five miles in width, they rose in vast swarms which overspread the heavens and darkened the sun like a snow-cloud, and after a flight of about four hours toward the north they settled down again upon the crops of another district, and swept them as clean of vegetation as prairie fires sweep the autumnal grass. Whatever patches they left undevoured seem likely to be mowed down by the younger swarms they have left behind them, and which have not yet taken their flight. The extent of the destruction they have already wrought is frightful. They have already devoured a large part of the crops of the entire region extending through Martin, Watonwan, Jackson, Attonwood, Nobles, and Marray, a district of country on our extreme south-western frontier, nearly fifty by 100 miles square. This country was only opened to settlement two or three years ago, by the construction of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad, which traverses it diagonally, and being one of the richest and most fertile agricultural districts of the West, it became at once the theatre of an immense immigration which rushed to take possession of the splendid agricultural lands on both sides of the road. As usual, these pioneer settlers were, for the most part, poor when they came, depending on their first crop for the means of subsistence. With the great majority of them their first crop was just coming to maturity last fall, when it was swept away by the wholly unexpected and unprecedented calamity of an invasion by these new enemies, the locusts, which emerged from the vast voids of the interior deserts, and left their eggs by the million in the track of the desolation they had wrought.

A Legislative appropriation of $25,000, and private contributions mainly from citizens of St. Paul, had relieved a good deal of the destitution caused by this raid, and had supplied many of the victims with seed for a new crop, which they hoped would escape the ravages of the pest whose seed had been thickly sown far and wide. But the enemy in his flight is proving more destructive than in his advent, and these impoverished farmers, with their crops destroyed in two successive Summers, before their eyes, are now reduced to the extremity of despair. Something must be done, and done at once, to rescue them from the calamity of starvation which now impends over them. There is no public fund to draw upon for their relief, and the work of relieving the destitution which the grasshoppers will have left in their track along our western frontier will be too great for private charity in this State, already overburdened with appeals for aid. An extra session of the Legislature might be called, and we are not sure that this, though an expensive process, ought not to be done. A session of a few days is all that is necessary, and $1,000 a day for five or six days is all the expense that need be incurred in providing for the relief of these destitute people of the frontier. We believe the Governor is considering this, and is only deterred by the consideration that the session may be indefinitely prolonged, at great expense to the State; but the Legislature would hardly dare to face the responsibility of extending the session beyond the time necessary to dispose of the urgent business which called it together.

### *A HOBGOBLIN HUMBUG.*

Readers may remember the recent so-called Spiritualistic sensations at the house of a Mr. Clark, in Oakland, Cal. The affair gave rise to a great deal of inquiry, and a committee, headed by Prof Joseph Le Count, was organized to investigate the phenomena. This committee, after seven weeks of diligent inquiry and the examination of more than twenty witnesses, has just reached the following conclusion:

"The committee, after a careful examination of the construction of the house and location of the furniture with respect to the persons present, after a patient hearing of the witnesses, and, as we believe, an impartial weighing and comparison of the testimony, find the evidence insufficient to indicate the action or presence of any supernatural or any occult agency whatever."

The members of the committee further state their belief to be that Mr. Bayley, an inmate of Clark's house, produced the demonstrations.

# FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

## SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 6.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. ...12.116⅛
7,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '67...12.116½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67...12.117

$90,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. ...12.113½
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C. ...12.113¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 N. Y. St. B. L., reg. ...107
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. is., '87. 93½
5,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup. ...60⅝
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st. 100½
3,000 Erie 1st. ...102
2,000 Erie 3d. ...99
3,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s. 103¼
2,000 C. & N. W. con. coup. G. Bds. 79⅞
2,000 do. ...79½
17,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 97
16,000 N. Y. C. 1st. c. 105¼
1,000 C. Pac. G. bds. 90
8,000 do. ...90¼
2,000 U. Pac. 1st. ...83⅜
6,000 U. Pac. I'cs In. 79
1,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st. ...107
10,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st 80½
2,000 P. of Mo. 2d. ...72
20,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 83¾
15 Am. Exch'ge B'k. 111
50 Mechanics' Bank. 132
25 Hanover Bank. ...101½
400 West. U. T. ..b.c.c. 74½
800 do. ...74⅜
3000 do. ...74½
400 do. ...s3. 74½
700 do. ...74⅝
400 do. ...74¾
300 do. ...74⅝
800 do. ...74½
1000 do. ...74⅜
200 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 59
200 do. ...58½
100 do. ...58⅝
100 do. ...59
300 Pac. M. S.S.Co. b.c. 43
300 do. ...42¾
100 do. ...42⅞
500 do. ...43
300 do. ...43⅛
800 do. ...s3. 43⅛
300 do. ...s3. 43¼
300 do. ...43⅛
800 do. ...43⅛
100 do. ...s3. 43⅛
200 do. ...s3. 43⅛
100 do. ...43⅜
100 do. ...43⅜
100 do. ...43⅛
100 do. ...43⅜
500 do. ...43⅛
1000 Erie R. ...b. c. 32
800 do. ...32⅛
100 do. ...s3. 32½
900 do. ...32⅛
200 do. ...32¾
900 do. ...32¼
10 do. ...32⅞
200 do. ...opg. 32⅜
200 do. ...b3. 32⅜
500 do. ...s3. 32⅜
600 do. ...32⅜
200 C., M. & S. P. Pf. b.c. 56½
500 L. S. & M. So. ..b.c. 75¾
600 do. ...75⅝
100 do. ...75⅜
300 do. ...75⅝
800 do. ...75⅝
500 do. ...75½
1000 do. ...75⅜
1300 do. ...75⅜
300 do. ...s3. 75⅛
400 do. ...75¼
300 do. ...c. 75⅜
100 do. ...75⅛
5 do. ...75¼
200 do. ...75⅜
500 do. ...75⅛
800 do. ...s3. 75⅜
100 do. ...75⅛
100 do. ...b3. 75⅜
100 do. ...c. 75⅜
1500 do. ...75⅛
100 Ohio & M. ..b.c.b3. 26
300 do. ...26⅜
500 do. ...26⅜

1200 Chi. & R. I. ..b.c. 99½
400 do. ...100
300 do. ...99¾
400 do. ...100
200 do. ...100¼
200 do. ...100⅛
100 do. ...100
300 do. ...s3. 100
600 do. ...100⅛
400 C. & N. W. ...b. c. 40⅜
1000 do. ...40⅜
300 do. ...40¾
200 do. ...40⅞
500 do. ...41
1700 do. ...41¼
800 do. ...41⅛
300 do. ...41⅛
200 do. ...c. 41⅛
800 do. ...41¾
300 do. ...s3. 41¾
300 do. ...b3. 41¾
200 do. ...41⅞
400 do. ...41¾
300 do. ...41⅝
300 do. ...s3. 41½
100 do. ...41½
100 do. ...c. 41½
50 do. ...c. 41⅜
100 do. ...41⅜
100 do. ...41½
300 do. ...41⅝
25 do. ...41¼
100 do. ...41⅜
300 N. Y. C. & H. .b. c. 99⅝
12 do. ...100
200 do. ...99¾
100 do. ...99⅝
300 do. ...s3. 99½
100 do. ...99⅝
200 C., M. & St. P. ..b.c. 38
500 do. ...37½
1000 do. ...37
200 do. ...36⅞
700 do. ...36¾
200 do. ...36⅞
700 do. ...37
1000 do. ...37⅛
200 do. ...37¼
100 do. ...37⅜
900 do. ...37¼
600 do. ...37⅜
100 do. ...37⅜
300 do. ...37⅛
200 do. ...b60. 37⅝
600 do. ...37⅜
100 do. ...s3. 37⅜
100 do. ...37¼
200 do. ...37⅛
1400 do. ...37¼
200 do. ...b10. 37¼
1500 do. ...37⅜
100 C., C. & I. C. ..b. c. 18¾
23 do. ...19
500 Un. Pac. ...b. c. 26⅞
500 do. ...26¾
500 do. ...26⅞
1200 do. ...27
200 do. ...27⅛
200 do. ...c. 27⅛
1100 do. ...27⅛
100 do. ...s3. 27⅛
100 do. ...27¼
100 Tol. & Wab. ..b. c. 37⅜
600 do. ...37¼
1900 do. ...37
800 do. ...37⅛
100 do. ...37⅛
100 do. ...37⅜
100 do. ...37⅛
100 do. ...37¼
100 do. ...37⅛
100 do. ...c. 37¼
200 do. ...37⅜
200 do. ...37¼
800 do. ...37⅛
400 do. ...37¼
100 Pitts., F. W. & C. G'd. ...b. c. s20. 93⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 West. Union. .b3. 74⅝
300 do. ...74⅝
100 do. ...b3. 74¾
400 do. ...74¾
500 Union Pacific. ...27⅝
60 N. J. Central. ...108¼
100 North-western. ...41⅛
200 do. ...41⅛
100 North-western Pf. 59
100 N. Y. & C. Hud. ...99¾
100 do. ...s3. 99⅝
100 do. ...99⅞
800 do. ...100
90 Fort Wayne. ...93½
100 Erie Railway. .b3. 32⅜
300 do. ...32⅜
600 do. ...s10. 32⅛
200 do. ...32⅛
700 do. ...s10. 32⅛
200 do. ...c. 32⅛
100 do. ...32⅜
200 do. ...32⅛
200 do. ...s10. 32⅛
500 do. ...c. 32⅜
100 St. Paul Pf. ...57
200 Atl. & Pac. Pf. ...15½

200 Rock Island. ...100¼
100 do. ...c. 100½
100 do. ...100½
100 do. ...100⅝
800 Lake Shore. ...75⅜
500 do. ...b3. 75¾
100 do. ...75¾
500 do. ...b3. 75⅞
500 do. ...75⅞
200 do. ...75⅞
100 do. ...s3. 75¾
300 do. ...75¾
300 St. Paul. ...37⅜
500 do. ...b3. 37½
200 Tol. & Wab. ..s3. 37⅜
400 do. ...37¼
100 do. ...c. 37⅜
100 do. ...b3. 37⅜
600 do. ...37½
100 do. ...c. 37⅜
100 do. ...37⅜
700 do. ...37⅜
100 Pacific Mail. ..b3. 43½
200 do. ...43½
100 do. ...c. 43½
100 do. ...43⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. ...116⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n. ...116
10,000 do. ...115¾
3,000 do. ...115½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67 ...116¼

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 ...b3. 117
10,000 do. ...117
1,000 do. ...116¾
1,500 do. ...116½
4,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81. 113¼
40,000 do. ...b3. 113¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$6,000 S. C. 6s n., J. and J. ...19½
1,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup. ...60
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new, ex c. ...b. c. 59½
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new series...b.c. 59½
4,000 Chi. & N. W. Con. ...b. c. 87½
2,000 C. R. I. & P. 7s. 103¼
3,000 Chi. & Mil. 1st 92
2,000 C. & N. W. C. C. G. Bds. 79¾
1,000 W. U. T. Bds. 97⅞
8,000 N. Mo. 1st. b. c. 82½
30 U. S. Ex. ...b. c. 71
50 Amer. Ex. ...b. c. 61
400 W. U. Tel. ...b. c. 74⅜
100 do. ...b3. 74⅜
100 do. ...s3. 74¼
300 do. ...74½
200 do. ...s3. 74⅜
100 Pac. Mail. .b. c. s3. 43½
100 do. ...s3. 43¼
100 do. ...43⅜
100 do. ...c. 43¼
10 Illinois Central. ...99
500 Erie ...b. c. s15. 32
700 do. ...c. 32¼
10 do. ...31⅞
10 do. ...31⅜
100 do. ...32⅛

300 L. S. & M. S. b. c. 75⅝
1000 do. ...75¾
1300 do. ...75⅝
500 do. ...c. 75⅝
200 do. ...b3. 75⅝
20 Clev. & Pitts. G. 88¼
100 Union Pacific. b.c. 27⅜
400 do. ...27¼
100 Chi. & N. W. b.c.c. 41¾
300 do. ...41⅜
200 do. ...41⅜
100 do. ...s3. 41⅜
100 do. ...41½
100 do. ...41⅝
100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 59
23 N. J. Central. ...108
100 Chi. & R. I. .b. c. 100½
100 do. ...100⅜
100 C., M. & St. P. b.c.b3. 37½
100 do. ...37⅜
500 do. ...37⅜
700 do. ...37⅜
200 do. ...37⅜
200 T., W. & W. ...b.c. 37½
600 do. ...37⅜
300 do. ...37¼
100 do. ...c. 37⅛
400 Del., L. & W. ...107½
50 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 93½
100 Alton & T. H. Pf. 25
10 H. & St. J. Pf. b.c. 31
400 Morris & Es. .b. c. 95⅝
200 do. ...95¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. C. 6s. ...116¼
1,000 N. W. 1st. ...101
4,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 90
25 Consol. Coal. ...41½
10 N. Y. C. & Hud. ...99⅝
100 do. ...99¾
700 do. ...99½
300 West. Union. .s3. 74⅜
100 do. ...74¼
300 do. ...s3. 74¼
100 do. ...74⅛
1000 do. ...74⅛
200 do. ...b3. 74⅛
500 do. ...s3. 74
700 Pacific Mail. ...43¼
100 do. ...s3. 43¼
100 do. ...b3. 43¼
100 do. ...43⅛
100 Adams Ex. ...107½
100 Erie ...b5. 32⅛
100 do. ...32⅛
200 do. ...s10. 32
100 do. ...32⅛
300 do. ...32
200 do. ...31⅞
800 do. ...31¾
100 do. ...31⅞
100 Han. & St. Jo. ...26¼
200 Lake Shore. ...75⅝
200 do. ...s3. 75½
200 do. ...75½
300 do. ...75⅜
1000 do. ...s3. 75¼
100 do. ...75⅛
1200 do. ...75
2200 do. ...75
300 do. ...75⅛
100 Atl. & Pacific Pf. 15½

20 Ohio & Miss. ...26⅜
220 do. ...25¾
100 Union Pacific. b3. 27¼
400 do. ...27¼
1000 do. ...27⅛
1000 do. ...s3. 27
500 do. ...27
100 Rock Island. ...100¼
300 do. ...100½
1000 do. ...100
100 do. ...s3. 99⅞
200 North-western Pf. 59
300 North-western. ...41½
200 do. ...s3. 41⅜
100 do. ...41⅛
1000 do. ...s3. 41¼
1700 do. ...41¼
300 do. ...41¼
500 do. ...41
800 do. ...41⅛
100 do. ...s3. 41
100 do. ...41
500 do. ...40⅞
400 do. ...41
100 St. Paul. ...37⅛
400 do. ...37
100 do. ...b10. 36⅞
100 do. ...36⅞
600 do. ...36¾
100 do. ...36⅝
300 do. ...36½
100 St. Paul Pf. ...56½
700 Tol. & Wabash. ...37
100 do. ...36⅞
1000 do. ...36¾
600 do. ...36⅝
200 do. ...36¾
100 C., C. & I. C. ..s3. 18¾

MONDAY, July 6—P. M.

The Wall Street markets have been generally weak to-day, with a heavy decline in prices from the closing quotations of Friday, and limited sales of shares. The downward movement in stocks was felt before the opening of the Exchange Board, and there was considerable pressure to sell under the influence of the report, in the morning papers, concerning the decision rendered in the United States Circuit Court for Wisconsin on the North-western litigation. Prices fell along the whole list from ¼ to 2⅞, and at the First Board North-western dropped as low as 40½, a decline of 3⅛ from last week's closing price. St. Paul experienced a similar depression, falling from 39⅞ to 36¾, and the stocks of all the roads running through the Grange States, as well as those most directly affected by the decision, went "off" in sympathy with the two specially quoted. A small sale of Lake Shore was reported at 75¼, a decline of 1 ₱ cent., and the market was decidedly weak and irregular. Shortly before the second call there was a rally and slight recovery, varying from ⅛ to 1⅛ ₱ cent., but the transactions were spiritless and limited. The leading sales were as follows during the day: Lake Shore, 19,800; North-western Common, 15,000; Erie, 11,800; St. Paul, 15,500; Western Union, 11,700; Wabash, 10,600; Rock Island, Pacific Mail, and Union Pacific, each about 6,000. The total sales approximated 125,000 shares. Shortly before the close of business there was another reaction, and the final dealings showed a decline of ⅛ to 1⅛ ₱ cent. from the highest prices of the day. As compared with Friday's closing sales, the falling off was from ½ to 3⅜, the latter being in North-western. The alarm created by the Wisconsin decision does not seem to be fully justified by the tenor of the meagre dispatch announcing the result, as it, in fact, decides one or two subsidiary questions, leaving the main point substantially unsettled. But it is construed as foreshadowing the opinion of the court in reference to this latter point, and to some extent covering it. It is also believed that the granger influence is at present so strong in the West that it may succeed in procuring a final decision against the companies. Should this be the eventual result, it will be extremely difficult to induce Eastern capitalists to invest in Western railroads hereafter. So far as the decision at present extends, it decides that the State has the right to control the operation of all charters and franchises granted under the provisions of its own Constitution, and it avoids the main point, holding that the mortgage bondholders, by whom the suit was brought, were not the parties in interest on a question affecting the possible earnings of the road. The bondholders are secured by the actual property and franchise of the company; the stockholders are solely interested in its earnings. Just how far this control of the charter operations of a company may exert itself is a matter perhaps largely involved in the disposition of the State officers, and the extent to which they are controlled by grangers and granger principles. A case has been made up for the United States Supreme Court, but this cannot be heard until next Winter. Meantime, the State has the power, should it choose to exercise it, of enforcing the odious law against the railroads, and as a Fall campaign ensues within a few months, it is not easy to tell what the State officials or candidates may do, of political necessity, with a strong granger influence urging them on to desperate ends.

The money market has been, as usual, easy to-day, call loans being quoted at 2@3 ₱ cent. Gold opened at 110⅜, the closing price of Friday, and immediately declined to 110¼, remaining heavy all day and closing at 110, the lowest point reached for some time past. Carrying rates were 1@3 ₱ cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $627,000 in payment of interest. No bonds were redeemed. The Customs receipts aggregated $411,000. The transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows: Gold balances, $1,695,540; Currency balances, $1,881,685; gross clearings, $36,145,000. The Clearing-house statement is as follows: Currency exchanges, $94,688,679; Currency balances, $3,342,380; Gold exchanges, $11,485,165; Gold balances, $1,016,377. Foreign Exchange was quiet and firm at $4 87½@$4 87¾ for prime bankers' sterling bills, 60 days, and $4 90@$4 90½ for demand. Government bonds were quiet at ⅛@⅜ lower than the final rates of last week, the decline being in sympathy with the state of the Gold market. In regard to the Treasury proposals for the balance of the loan of the new Five ₱ Cents, there is a very reticent feeling among the bankers, and, for the sake of the national credit, it is hoped that the Secretary, as has been intimated, has concluded an arrangement with some powerful syndicate or responsible European house to take the entire remainder. Leading houses in Wall and Broad streets state that the terms of the circular are such that they do not quite understand how to estimate the rate at which they could make bids. State bonds have been neglected to-day, and while Railway Mortgages have been generally steady, they have been quiet also. Erie firsts sold at 102; Rock Island 7s at 103¼; New-York Central firsts at 105¼; Union Pacifics, first, 83⅜; Incomes, 79; Central Pacific, gold, 90@90¼; Missouri Pacifics, first, 80½; second, 72. A report was current based on a telegram from London, to the effect that Erie is endeavoring to raise money on its consolidated mortgage bonds to pay a dividend on preferred stock, so as to head off the suit recently commenced against the company.

The specie imports at this port for the week ending July 3, were $52,317, and the exports $534,185. Total specie imports since Jan. 1, $2,505,819; total exports, same period, $35,172,026.

**Closing Quotations—July 6.**

| | Friday. | Monday. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. New 5s, (1881) | 113½ | 113¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s, (1862) | 113¼ | 113½ |
| U. S. 5-20s, (1867) | 116⅝ | 116½ |
| American Gold | 110⅜ | 110 |
| Bills on London, 60 ds. | 4.87½@¾ | 4.87½@¾ |
| N. Y. Central and Hudson | 99⅞ | 99½ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 101¼ | 99⅞ |
| Pacific Mail | 43⅝ | 43⅛ |
| St. Paul Common | 39⅞ | 36½ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 58 | 56½ |
| Western Union | 75 | 74 |
| Union Pacific | 27⅝ | 27 |
| Lake Shore | 76¼ | 75⅛ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 37⅞ | 36¾ |
| North-western Common | 43⅝ | 41 |
| North-western Preferred | 60¼ | 59 |
| Delaware and Lackawanna | 107⅜ | 107½ |
| Central of New-Jersey | 107¾ | 108 |
| Panama | 111 | 111 |
| Erie | 31⅞ | 31⅞ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 25½ | 25¾ |
| C., C. & I. C. | 18⅝ | 18¾ |

The following were the highest and lowest prices of stocks during the day:

| | Highest. | Lowest. |
|---|---|---|
| New-York Central and Hudson | 100 | 99½ |
| Lake Shore | 75¾ | 75 |
| Rock Island | 100⅝ | 99½ |
| Wabash | 37⅜ | 36⅝ |
| Western Union | 74⅞ | 74 |
| North-western | 41⅞ | 40¾ |
| North-western Preferred | 59 | 58⅞ |
| St. Paul | 38 | 36½ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 57 | 56½ |
| Pacific Mail | 43½ | 42¾ |
| Erie | 32½ | 31¾ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 26⅜ | 25¾ |
| Union Pacific | 27¼ | 26¾ |
| C., C. and Ind. C. | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| Atlantic and Pacific Preferred | 15½ | 15½ |

The following were the latest quotations of Government Bonds:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Currency, 6s | 116 | 116¼ |
| 6s, 1881, Registered | 116⅛ | 116¼ |
| 6s, 1881, Coupons | 116¾ | 117 |
| 5-20s, 1862, Registered | 113 | 113½ |
| 5-20s, 1862, Coupons | 113¼ | 113½ |
| 5-20s, 1864, Registered | 116¼ | 116¾ |
| 5-20s, 1864, Coupons | 116¼ | 116¾ |
| 5-20s, 1865, Registered | 116¼ | 116¾ |
| 5-20s, 1865, Coupons | 116½ | 117½ |
| 5-20s, 1865, New, Registered | 115¾ | 116 |
| 5-20s, 1865, Coupons | 115¾ | 116¼ |
| 5-20s, 1867, Registered | 116¼ | 116½ |
| 5-20s, 1867, Coupons | 116¾ | 117 |
| 5-20s, 1868, Registered | 116¼ | 116½ |
| 5-20s, 1868, Coupons | 116½ | 117 |
| 10-40s, Registered | 113 | 113½ |
| 10-40s, Coupons | 113 | 113½ |
| 5s, 1881, Registered | 113⅛ | 113¼ |
| 5s, 1881, Coupons | 113 | 113¼ |
| Central Pacific Gold Bonds | 90 | 90¼ |
| Western Pacific Gold Bonds | 82 | 83 |

The following were the bids made at the Exchange Board for State Securities:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| California 7s | 109½ | N. Y. reg. B'y L. | 106 |
| Conn. 6s | 100½ | N. Y. coup. B'y L. | 106 |
| Indiana 5s | 101 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74 | 106 |
| Ill. coup. 6s, '77 | x 97 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75 | 106 |
| Ill. coup. 6s, '79 | x 97 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77 | 106 |
| Ill. War Loan | x 97 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78 | 106 |
| Ky. 6s | x 97 | N. Y. 5s, G. reg., '75 | 105 |
| La. 6s | 20 | N. Y. 5s, G. reg., '76 | 105 |
| La. New Bonds | 20 | N. C. new bds., J.&J. | 10 |
| La. 6s, new Fl'g Dt. | 20 | N. C. new bds., A.&O. | 10 |
| La. 7s, Penit'y | 20 | Ohio 6s, '75 | 98 |
| La. 6s, Levee bds. | 20 | Ohio 6s, '81 | 100 |
| La. 8s, Levee bds. | 20 | Ohio 6s, '86 | 102½ |
| Mich. 6s, '78-'79 | x 98 | R. I. 6s | 102 |
| Mich. 6s, '83 | x 98 | Tenn. 6s, old, ex c. | 69¼ |
| As'n or Un'y due '92 | 95½ | Va. 6s, Con. bds. | 50 |

And the following for City Bank Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| America | 146 | Metropolitan | 127½ |
| American Exchange | 110 | Nassau | 10 |
| City | 300 | New-York | 122 |
| Corn Exchange | 125 | New-York County | 20 |
| First National | 175 | Ninth National | 10 |
| Fourth National | 102 | Pacific | 16 |
| German American | 91 | Park | 13 |
| Gold Exchange | 110 | People's | 14 |
| Irving | 120 | St. Nicholas | 10 |
| Manhattan | 152 | State of New-York | 10 |
| Manuf's'. & Merchs'. | 40 | Union | 13 |
| Merchants' | 116 | | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alb. & Sus. 1st | 100 | Clev., P. & A., n. bs. | 97 |
| Alb. & Sus. 2d | 100 | Det., M. & Tol. bs. | 100 |
| Bos., H. & E. 1st | 20½ | Buff. & Erie n. bs. | 97 |
| B., C. R. & M. 1st, 7s g. | 53 | Buff. & St. Line 7s | 95 |
| Chic. & O. 6s, 1st | 58 | Lake Sh. div. bds. | 95½ |
| Chic. & Alton S. F. | 100 | L. Sh. con. coup. 1st. | 95 |
| La. & Mo. 1st guar. | 88 | L. Sh. con. reg. 1st. | 95 |
| St. L., J. & Chi. 1st. | 95 | Mar. & Cin. 1st. | 101 |
| C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st. | 108 | Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82 | 111 |
| Chi., R. I. & Pac. | 103¼ | N. Y. & N. H. 6s | 101 |
| Cen. N. J. 1st, new | 108 | N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 | 93 |
| Mil. & S. P. 1st, 8s, P. D. | 106½ | N. Y. C. 6s, R. E. | 89 |
| M. & S. P. 1st, I. & M. D. | 78 | N. Y. C. 6s, Sub. | 89 |
| Chi. & N. W. S. F. | 103 | N. Y. C. 7s, '76 | 101½ |
| Chi. & N. W. cons. bs. | 87½ | H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85 | 102 |
| Chi. & N. W. 1st. | 100½ | Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75 | 101 |
| Gal. & Chi. ext. | 101 | Har. 1st 7s coup. | 105 |
| C., C., C. & I. 7s, S. F. | 100 | Har. 1st 7s reg. | 105 |
| Del., L. & W. 7s, c. | 103 | Ohio & M. con. S. F. | 89½ |
| Mor. & Essex 1st | 106 | Ohio & Miss. cons. | 88½ |
| Mor. & Essex 2d | 103 | Cen. Pac. Gold bds. | 90 |
| Mor. & Es. conv. bs. | 92 | Un. Pac. 1st bds. | 83⅜ |
| Mor. & Es 7s of '71 | 95 | Un. Pac. L. G. 7s. | 80½ |
| Erie 1st ext. | 101½ | Pac. of Mo. 1st. | 80¼ |
| Erie 3d, 7s, '83 | 97 | Pac. of Mo. 2d. | 72 |
| Erie 5th, 7s, '88 | 91 | Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo. | 97½ |
| Long Dock Bonds | 97 | C., C. & I. 2d. | 58 |
| B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77 | 86 | St. L. & I. Mt. 1st. | 92½ |
| Ill. C. 7 ₱ c., '75 | 100½ | Alt. & T. H. 1st. | 100¼ |
| M. So. N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c. | 103 | T., P. & W. 1st E. D. | 79¼ |
| Clev. & Tol. S. F. | 100 | T., P. & W. 1st W. D. | 72 |
| Clev. & Tol. new bs. | 97¼ | T. & W. 1st Ext. | 95½ |
| Clev., P. & A. o. bs. | 98 | Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90 | 80 |

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 6.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, old | 101 | |
| City 6s, new | 104¾ | 104⅞ |
| Camden and Amboy | 123½ | 123¾ |
| Pennsylvania Central | 49⅜ | 49½ |
| Reading, ex div. | 56 | 56⅛ |
| Lehigh Valley | 60⅛ | 60¼ |
| Catawissa Preferred | 41¾ | 42 |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 19⅜ | 20 |
| Northern Central | 37 | 37½ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 44 | 44⅛ |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 95¾ | 96 |

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 6, 1874.

There was a light run of horned Cattle at Weehawken Yards on Saturday afternoon, which were, in general, transferred to One Hundredth Street Yards for sale; a few went to Harsimus Cove. On Sunday, at One Hundredth Street Yards, trade in Beeves was fair from 10½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 9 cwt. on 56 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt. net. On Monday, at Harsimus Cove, Beeves were slow of sale from 7½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 4¾ cwt. to 9 cwt. on 53 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows sold from $59@$87 50 ₱ head, Calves included. Veals were fair of sale from 7½c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Calves slow from 5c.@7c. ₱ lb. Sheep sold in small lots from 5½c.@6¼c. ₱ lb. Lambs, also in small lots, from 7½c.@10c. ₱ lb. There were no live Hogs on sale. City-dressed sold on delivery at 7¾c. ₱ lb., weights being 160 lbs. and downward ₱ head. When the markets closed there was rather a large amount of live stock still unsold.

SALES.

*At One Hundredth Street Yards.*—A. George Williams sold for self 64 Missouri Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. S. Ulery sold for Ulery & Coffin 120 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb. B. Westheimer sold for T. C. Eastman 98 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, with a good top, from 10¾c.@11½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight from 6 cwt., scant, to 6¾ cwt., to 7½ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 16 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ lb.; 124 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self 84 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 154 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11½ ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 219 fair Illinois Steers from 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 61 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; held on sale 100 Illinois Steers. H. Livingstone sold for self 34 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 80 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 15 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for F. Ford 106 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for M. Hildreth, 53 common Virginia Steers from 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. strong; for Bedford & Kennedy, 134 Kentucky Steers from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; held on sale for Reynolds & Duncan & Co., 59 Kentucky Steers, and for Reynolds & Co. 30 Illinois Steers. T. Gillis sold for self 46 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 105 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 45 choice Illinois Steers from 12½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt. W. Siegel sold for self 146 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb.; 115 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 225 fair Missouri Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb. There were sold at same yards 2 Cows at $59 ₱ head; 3 Cows at $64 ₱ head; 2 Cows at $85 ₱ head; 1 Cow for $87 50. Calves included.

*At Harsimus Cove.*—C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Baker 50 rather common Kentucky Steers, from 10c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for Greenwold & Kahn 75 generally good Ohio Steers from 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. W. B. Gillett sold for self 14 common Ohio Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 16 mixed Ohio Cattle, dry Cows, Steers, and Oxen at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; H. Meyer sold for J. M. Williams 30 good Kentucky Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; held on sale for J. T. Alexander 155 Illinois Steers; S. Richardson sold for self 16 common Ohio Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; P. Cary sold for Ulery & Cary 79 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 10½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; Bray & Fitch sold for Alford & Co. 79 coarse Kentucky Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 48 coarse Indiana Steers, with a good top, from 10½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. The firm of Morris, Wixels & Co. had on sale 295 head of horned Cattle, chiefly disposed of as follows: F. Samuels sold 60 fair Missouri Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. strong; M. Goldschmidt sold 158 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight from 6½ cwt. to 8½ cwt.; M. Lauterbach sold 47 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 7¾ cwt.; W. S. Thompson had on sale 30 Michigan Steers. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for Jetman Brothers 15 Southern Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for Hedges & Hoff, 81 Texan Steers, direct from the plains, at 7½c. ₱ lb., weight 4¾ cwt.; for J. B. Hunter, 64 coarse Missouri Steers, from 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 17 common Missouri Steers, at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for selves, 64 corn-fed Texan Steers, at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 241 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 8 cwt.; for Greaves & Co., 94 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 9 cwt.; for J. E. Norris, 54 generally common Kentucky Steers, from 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; held on sale for Pratt & Co., 40 Texan Steers; for S. Brown & Co., 77 Kentucky Steers; for J. C. Dadesman, 118 Kentucky Steers. J. N. Pidcock sold 20 Sheep, weight 1,560 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₱ lb.; 231 Sheep, Indiana, weight 21,660 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 9 Sheep, weight 890 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 108 Sheep, weight 8,210 lbs., on private terms; 251 Lambs, weight 1,388 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 51 South Jersey Lambs, weight 3,100 lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 71 Lambs, weight 4,500 lbs., at 10c. ₱ lb.; and 200 Jersey Lambs, average weight 62 lbs. ₱ head, at 10c. ₱ lb.

*At Fortieth-street Sheep Market.*—Judd & Buckingham held on sale 6 cars of Sheep.

*At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.*—J. Kirby sold 148 Sheep, weight 13,880 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 18 Ohio Lambs, weight 1,050 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; also sold, for week ending June 4, 1874, 1,216 Sheep and Lambs for $5,657 31. Hume & Elliott sold 103 Sheep, weight 7,790 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 186 Sheep, weight 1,649 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 310 Sheep, weight 26,640 lbs., at 5⅝c. ₱ lb.; 132 Sheep, weight 13,500 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 151 Sheep, weight 15,940 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 223 Lambs, weight 13,140 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 284 Lambs, weight 18,100 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 193 Lambs, weight 11,380 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 5 Calves, weight 640 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 7 Calves, weight 960 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 18 Calves, weight 2,630 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 49 Veals, weight 6,400 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 12 Veals, weight 2,030 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 42 Veals, weight 6,390 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; also sold, for week ending July 4, 1874, 4,974 Sheep for $22,435 97; average ₱ head, $4 45; 3,515 Lambs for $16,901 22; average ₱ head, $4 80; 826 Veals for $7,408 23; average ₱ head, $8 97.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for the week ending July 4, 1874: 4,237 head of horned Cattle, 14,112 Sheep and Lambs, 5,124 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,110 head of horned Cattle, 3,114 Sheep and Lambs, 3,729 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending July 6, 1874: 3,954 head of horned Cattle, 4 Cows, 765 Veals, 137 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending July 4, 1874: 8,441 Sheep and Lambs, 12 Cows, 1,325 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at same Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,529 Sheep and Lambs, 15 Cows, 91 Veals and Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending July 4, 1874: 15,043 Hogs, 151 Calves, 2,286 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at same Yards for yesterday and to-day: 7,209 Hogs, 23 Calves, 1,318 Sheep and Lambs.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Cattle dull; receipts since Saturday, 1,300 head; prices nominally lower; through Texans, $1 50@$3 25; Northern Wintered, $3 50@$4 25; good to choice, $4 50@$5 50; stockers, $3 25@$4 50; common to extra shipping, $4 75@$6 50; shipments, 2,000 head. Live Hogs unsettled; receipts, 5,000 head; holders are firm and few sales are reported: $5 35@$5 70 for poor to medium; $5 80@$6 for good to choice; shipments, 9,000 head. Sheep nominally $2@$4 50 for poor to choice; no receipts.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Cattle dull; market favors buyers; receipts, 3,300 head; Extra State and Western Steers, $7@$7 50; fair to good, $5 50@$6 50; common, $4@$5. Sheep dull; receipts, 8,000 head; sales at $4@$5 75. Hogs in demand; receipts, 5,500 head; sales at $9@$9 25.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 6—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 92½@92⅝ for money; 92⅝@92¾ for the account. Erie Railway Shares, 29¼.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 29.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market, for three months' bills, is 2⅛ ₱ cent., which is ⅜ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 29¼.

5:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £56,000.

5:45 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 60f. 25c.

Evening—Common Resin, 6s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Linseed Oil, £28 6s.@£28 9s. ₱ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 25s. 3d.@25s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, July 6—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July, at 8 3-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 8 3-16d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 9,200 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September and October at 8 7-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middlings, deliverable September and October, at 8½d. Provisions—Lard, 52s. 9d. ₱ cwt.; Bacon, 46s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

5:45 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8½d.

Evening—Common Resin, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, July 6.—Petroleum, 26½f.

## OSWEGO MARKET.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 6.—Flour steady; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $1 54; one car White Ohio at $1 50; 1,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 70; one car No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 37. Corn quiet at 72c. Corn Meal, $31 for Bolted and $30 for Unbolted ₱ ton. Mill-Feed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $24@$26 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7½c.; Corn and Rye, 6½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 12½ to the Hudson; $3 62½ to Newburg; $3 87½ to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Lake Receipts—58,400 bushels Wheat; 61,000 bushels Corn, 2,262,000 ft. Lumber. Canal Shipments—25,300 bushels Corn; 1,137,000 ft. Lumber.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 6, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beeswax, pks. | 14 | Skins, bales | 49 |
| Copper, bbls. | 255 | Moss, bales | 42 |
| Cotton-seed Oil, bbls | 299 | Resin, bbls. | 4,140 |
| Cotton, bales | 5,076 | Spirits Turp., bbls. | 1,215 |
| Beans, bbls. | 147 | Pitch, bbls. | 53 |
| Eggs, bbls. | 1,009 | Leather, sides | 24,320 |
| Flour, bbls. | 22,391 | Tallow, pks. | 40 |
| Meal, bbls. | 100 | Stearine, pks. | 50 |
| Wheat, bushels | 552,008 | Butter, pks. | 4,691 |
| Corn, bushels | 524,026 | Cheese, pks. | 16,198 |
| Oats, bushels | 81,400 | Beef, pks. | 200 |
| Rye, bushels | 7,467 | Cut-meats, pks. | 50 |
| Malt, bushels | 678 | Starch, pks. | 872 |
| Peas, bushels | 300 | Tea, pks. | 6,432 |
| Hemp, bales | 25 | Tobacco, hhds. | 720 |
| Hops, bales | 74 | Tobacco, pks. | 1,270 |
| Hides, No. | 3,565 | Wool, bales | 1,112 |
| Hides, bdls. | 883 | Whisky, bbls. | 427 |
| Flax, bales | 64 | | |

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Oceanic, for Liverpool—2,462 pcs. Staves, 46,533 bushels Wheat, 2,088 bales Cotton, 1,813 bxs. Bacon, 239 hhds. Tobacco, 9,495 bxs. Cheese, 200 pks. Butter, 577 bags Coffee, 58 tons Logwood, 70 tons Lignumvitæ, 11 bales Rubber.

By the steamer City of Paris, for Liverpool—16 bbls. Corn-meal, 774 pks. Butter, 27 pks. Hardware, 19,669 bxs. Cheese, 1,179 bxs. Bacon, 75 pks. Fish, 40 pks. Agricultural Implements, 10 pks. Pumps, 9 bbls. Tongues, 724 bales Cotton.

By the bark Ocean, for Bremen—4,345 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer M. Brooks, for Santander—1,100 cases Refined Petroleum, 1,583 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Carolina, for Salonica—8,425 cases Petroleum.

By the bark Idaho, for Cienfuegos—22 pks. Agricultural Implements, 3,500 Shooks, 685 bdls. Hoops, 6 bxs. Drugs.

By the brig Nellie Husted, for Havana—11,820 cases Crude Petroleum, 2 bbls. Tallow, 31 pigs Tin, 1 Boiler, 130 carboys Acid.

By the bark St. Laurence, for Dunkirk—3,850 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the brig Dawn, for Bergen—1,311 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been quiet, but quoted steady at $6 75 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BRICKS—Have been generally in moderate request at former rates. We quote lots afloat thus: Pale, $3 75@$4 25; Jersey, $6@$6 50; Up River, $6 25@$7; Long Island, $6 50@$7; Haverstraw Bay at $7 50@$8 75. Croton Fronts—Brown, $14@$15; Dark, $15@$16; Red, $16@$17; Philadelphia, $28 50@$30 50; Baltimore, $50@$58. And delivered thus: Pale at $5 75@$6 25; Jersey, $8@$8 50; Long Island, $8 50@$9; Up River, $8 25@$9; Haverstraw Bay at $9 50@$10 75; Croton Fronts at $17@$18 for Brown; $18@$19 for Dark; $19@$20 for Red; Philadelphia at $33 50@$37 50 ₱ M.

COFFEE—Has been in fair request at firm rates. Sales, 3,006 bags Rio, by the J. Pendergast, on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 32,483 bags; sales, 6,290 bags; stock in first hands here this evening, 89,214 bags; at Boston, 6,371 bags; at Baltimore, 14,414 bags; at Hampton Roads, 15,693 bags; at Savannah, 4,500 bags. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 19¾c.@20c.; fair, 20¾c.@21c.; good, 21½c.@21¾c.; prime, 22½c.@22¾c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 19½c.@23¾c., gold; Java, 23c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@22½c.; Porto Rico, 19½c.@21½c.; Costa Rica, 20c.@22½c.; Mexican, 19½c.@21c.; San Domingo, 17c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 20¼c.@22½c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@22½c.; Savanilla, 18c.@22c.; Curacoa, 18c.@20½c., and Jamaica, 19c.@22c. gold, ₱ lb.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in limited demand and nominal in price, as a rule. White Oak Staves, hhds. quoted within the range at $115@$210; do. pipe, $175@$260; do. bbl., $80@$125; Box Shooks, $80@$85; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 40; Molasses do., $2 25@$2 60; Hoop, $35@$50.

CORDAGE—Has been inactive on the basis of our revised quotations. Manila Cordage, sizes above 12 threads, quoted at 16½c.; do. 6 thread and 9 do., (¼ and 5-16 inch in diameter,) 17½c.; do. 12 thread, (⅜ inch in diameter,) 17c.; Manila Hay Rope, 17c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope, Yarns, 18½c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 19½c.; Tarred Manila, 16c.; fine Tarred Manila, Lath Yarn, 17½c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 17c.; Sisal Rope, sizes above 12 thread, 17½c.; do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 15c.; do., 12 thread and Hay Rope, 14½c.; New-Zealand Cordage, sizes above 12 thread, 14c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, (¼ inch and 5-16 inch,) 15c.; do. do., 12 thread, (⅜ inch,) and Hay Rope, 14½c.

COTTON—Has been dull and weak for early delivery; sales, 286 bales to spinners and 61 bales to speculators. The business for forward delivery has been moderate, with prices closing rather lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,400 bales (of which 3,500 bales were on Thursday evening, and 10,900 bales to-day,) and 600 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with July option closing at 16⅝c.@16 21-32c.; August, 16 31-32c.@17c.; September, 17 5-32c.@17 3-16c.; October, 16 15-16c.@16 31-32c.; November, 16¾c.@16 13-16c.; December, 16¾c.@16 13-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 5,076 bales, including 24 from Norfolk, 287 from Charleston, 106 from Savannah, 172 from Galveston, 3,775 from New-Orleans, 1 from Albany, and 651 per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 3,228 bales, and thus far this week 3,970 bales, against 3,413 bales same time last week; and since the 1st of September last, 3,727,591 bales, against 3,497,090 bales the previous season. Consolidated (one day's) exports to Great Britain, 2,023 bales; to the Continent, — bales; stock in New-York, 128,606 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 237,067 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

*Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| Good Ordinary | 15¾ | 15⅞ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 16¼ | 16⅜ | 16 9-16 | 16 9-16 |
| Low Middling | 16¾ | 16⅞ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ |
| Middling | 17⅝ | 17¾ | 18 | 18 |
| Good Middling | 18⅞ | 19 | 19¼ | 19¼ |

EGGS—Have been offered less freely, and have been in fair request within the range of 19c.@24c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main business 20c.@22c. for fair to strictly prime stock.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flours has been on a very moderate scale, with prices ruling in favor of purchasers. Shipping Extras have been in some request, chiefly within the range of $5 90@$6 15 for standard to about good lines. Holders are offering stock more freely, but are not disposed to accept the very low bids for desirable grades. The home trade call is limited, and is mainly for job lots to meet urgent wants. The liberal arrivals have added considerably to the available supplies of most kinds. The sales since our last have been 10,750 bbls., of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $4@$4 60, chiefly at $4 25@$4 40; very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 65@$5 35, chiefly at $4 90@$5 25; inferior to choice Extra State, $5 65@$6 35, chiefly at $5 90@$6 15 for standard to about good; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $6 35@$7 10, chiefly at $6 75@$7; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 60@$6 35, chiefly at $5 90@$6 for standard to about fair, and $6 35 for very choice; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $5 65@$6 40; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 65@$650, mainly at $6@$6 15, Western trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 75@$8 25; Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat Stock, $5 85@$8 50; Western White Wheat Extras, $6 25@$9 25; St. Louis Extras, $5 90@$9 50; Extra Genesee, $7 35@$9; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $6 25@$9 50, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher.... Included in the sales were 4,900 bbls. shipping Extras and 2,100 bbls. Red and Amber Winter Wheat Extras, for export, within our range.... Southern Flour has been slow of sale at declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $5 85@$7 15 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 15@$10 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra, ₱ bbl. Canada Flour neglected and nominal.... Rye Flour has been in demand at from $4 60@$6 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 325 bbls., chiefly at $5 65@$5 90 ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in more request with the range of $3 65@$4 for inferior to choice Yellow Western; $3 75@$4 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine; the reported sales since our last have been 1,100 bbls, chiefly Golden Ear and Brandywine. Also, 500 bags Western Yellow at $1 38@$1 40.

GRAIN—In view of the very liberal arrivals Wheat has been further depressed in price, with Spring stock generally quoted about 2c. a bushel lower on a moderately active inquiry, chiefly from export buyers. The comparative firmness in ocean freights has been against the outward movement. The business in Spring has been largely in car stock, especially other than No. 2 Milwaukee, which latter has been comparatively quiet, holders having been unwilling to accept the reduced bids for prime lines or boat-loads. Winter Wheat has been very heavy and much lower, leading to a moderate trade, mostly for exports, the purchases having been mainly of Red Western. Sales have been reported since our last of 276,000 bushels at $1 38@$1 39 for No. 1 Minnesota Spring, closing at $1 38 for boat-loads, out to-morrow; $1 40 for very choice No. 1 Duluth do., car-lots; $1 35@$1 37½ for No. 2 Milwaukee and Minnesota Spring, car lots, with $1 36 bid for prime boat-loads and $1 37@$1 38 asked; $1 30@$1 32 for No. 2 Chicago and Northwest Spring; $1 30@$1 38 for ungraded Spring, with very low grade car stock reported as low as $1 25@$1 28 for odd lots; $1 25@$1 35 for very poor to very good Red Western, chiefly at $1 34@$1 35 for very good samples; $1 35@$1 38, mostly at $1 36, for Amber do.; $1 50 for White do.... Corn has been in brisk demand, largely for export, but, under the free receipts, prices have declined about 1½c. a bushel, closing rather slack at the reduced figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 325,000 bushels at 74c.@76½c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, mainly at 76c. for very good average boat-loads, and 75c. for fair car stock; 76½c.@77½c. for High Mixed and Yellow Western, and 82c.@83c. for White do.... Rye quiet at $1 06@$1 12, as extremes.... Barley dull and wholly nominal.... Of Barley-malt 5,200 bushels Canada East were reported sold on private terms; market about steady.... A moderate inquiry prevails for Oats, at somewhat firmer prices; sales have been reported of 52,500 bushels, at 56c.@61c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, and 60c.@64c. for White do.... Feed in some demand, at $17@$28 50 ₱ ton.... Hay and Straw unchanged.... Stock of Grain in store at this port, 794,083 bushels Wheat, 227,623 bushels Corn, 32,970 bushels Rye, 381,512 bushels Oats, 82,439 bushels Malt, and 15,303 bushels Peas.

*Stock of Grain in Store at this Port.*

| | 1874. July 6. Bushels. | 1874. June 29. Bushels. | 1873. July 7. Bushels. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 794,083 | 853,613 | 268,198 |
| Corn | 227,623 | 113,703 | 1,158,374 |
| Oats | 381,512 | 337,471 | 562,927 |
| Barley | ....... | 42,271 | 8,592 |
| Rye | 32,970 | ....... | 85,462 |
| Peas | 15,303 | 12,854 | 35,875 |
| Malt | 82,439 | 84,341 | 220,113 |
| Grand Total, bushels | 1,573,930 | 1,423,753 | 233,954 |

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales 500 rolls Domestic at 12c.; market generally quiet.

HIDES—Have been inactive, but quoted about steady; the week's receipts, 77,538 Hides; sales, 26,885 Hides, the latter including 2,150 Dry Buenos Ayres, from Europe, 22@26 lbs., 2,790 Dry Entre Rios, 20 lbs., on private terms; 5,000 Dry Montevideo, 21½ lbs., at 25¾c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 425 Dry Rio Grande Seconds in Boston, 21 lbs., on private terms; 4,600 Dry California, to arrive, 23@24 lbs., part at 23¾c., gold, 30 days, usual selection; 1,285 Dry Mexican, &c., 18@20 lbs., on private terms; 1,460 Dry Texas, 22@23 lbs., part at 21c. currency, cash, selected; 1,100 Dry Corpus Christi, 24 lbs.; 465 Dry Southern and Western, 18@22 lbs.; 1,570 Dry and Wet Salted Texas and New-Orleans Kips, 10@20 lbs.; 3,140 Wet Salted Texas, 40@60 lbs.; 800 Wet Salted Havana, 40 lbs., on private terms; 2,100 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., at 10c., currency. Stock, 125,100 Hides and 965 bales do., against 245,850 Hides and 1,045 bales do. same time last year.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been quoted generally steady as to values, on a moderately active movement in the leading kinds of stock.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive but firm since our last. No further additions of importance have been made to the available supply, the arrivals having been confined to a few small invoices. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (50 test.) 41½c.@42c.; Grocery do. at 42c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 30c.@35c.; Porto Rico, 42c.@67½c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 44c.@48c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@85c., the latter for fancy.

NAILS—Have been quite moderately sought after, with Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 6d., quoted at $3 80@$3 90; 8d. and 9d., $4@$4 15; 6d. and 7d., $4 25@$4 40; 4d. and 5d., $4 50@$4 65; 3d. and 4d., $5 25@$5 40; 3d., fine, $6@$6 15; 2d., $6 75@$6 90. Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4@$4 15. Finishing stock, $4 40@$5 90; Clinch stock, $5 50@$6 50, ₱ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull on the basis of $2 10@$2 50 for strained to good strained; sales 200 bbls. No. 2 at $2 35@$2 37½, and 300 bbls. Pale at $4 50@$5 ₱ 280 lbs.... Nothing new in Tar or Pitch.... Spirits Turpentine in fair demand, with sales reported of 210 bbls. Merchantable at 35½c.@35¾c., closing at 35¾c.; and 100 bbls. New-York pks. at 37½c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude quiet; quoted at 5c., in bulk.... Refined in moderate request, with sales reported here of 3,000 bbls., last half of July, at 12½c., closing at 12c.@12⅛c. And at Philadelphia, 2,000 bbls., first half of July, at 12½c., closing at 12½c.@12⅝c.... Refined, in cases, quoted at 17c.@17¼c.... Naphtha, 7¼c.@7½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand, with sales reported for early delivery of only 125 bbls. new Western Mess at $18 75, with Prime Mess quoted at $17 50, and extra prime at $17. For forward delivery no important dealings have been reported; new Western Mess quoted nominally at $18 50@$18 60 for July, and $18 75@$18 80 for August.... Dressed Hogs in moderate request on the basis of 7¾c. for City.... Cut-meats quiet, with sales of 5,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 10 lbs. averages, at 9½c., and sundry lots of other City bulk stock at full previous prices. Western product nominal.... Bacon steady, with sales of 300 bxs. City Long Clear at 10c., with Short Clear quoted at 10¼c.@10⅜c. ₱ lb.... Lard has been in fairly active demand at firmer and buoyant prices. Sales for early delivery embrace 325 tcs. Western Steam at 11¾c.@11 13-16c.; small lots of choice new do. at 11¾c., and of very choice Western Kettle at 12⅛c.; 140 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 11½c.@11⅝c., closing at 11⅝c., and small lots of Refined at 12⅛c.@12¼c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 500 tcs., July options, at 11 13-16c., closing at 11 13-16c.@11⅞c.; 1,500 tcs. August, at 11⅞c.@12c., closing at 11 15-16c.@12c.; 1,750 tcs. September, at 12 1-16c., closing at 12 1-16c.@12⅛c., and 750 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 10⅛c.... Beef very quiet within the previous range. We quote at from $10@$12 50 for Plain Mess; $12@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$22 for Prime Mess; $24 for India Mess; $26 for Extra do., per tierce.... Beef Hams dull at $16@$22 for Southern, and $24 for best Western.... Butter has been moderately sought after at unchanged quotations. We quote: Firkins and tubs ranging from 22c.@31c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 15c.@21c. for ordinary to choice Western, and 22c.@27c. for fancy do.... Cheese has been in comparatively slack demand, with prices quoted a shade lower. State Factory, fair to choice, quoted at 12c.@13¾c., chiefly at 12½c.@13½c.@13¾c.; choice to good; State Dairy, 6c.@16c.; Western, 6c.@13c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Have been generally inactive since our last, with Clover quoted at 10c.@10½c.; Rough Flax at $2 35@$2 40; Timothy at $2 90@$3 12½ ₱ bushel; Calcutta Linseed, $2 40@$2 42½, gold, ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Deer have been quoted steady on a fair inquiry: receipts, 66 bales; sales, 8,000 lbs. Laguayra, 2,000 lbs. Para, 1,200 lbs. Honduras, 1,000 lbs. Matamoras, and 2,000 lbs. Texas within our previous range.... Goat generally quiet at former figures; sales, 250 bales Mexican on private terms; receipts, 50 bales.

SOAP—Has been steady in price and in moderate request, with Castile quoted at 9c.@9¼c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been held rather more confidently, though business has been on a restricted scale. Mace quoted at $1 16@$1 25 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 12@$1 10; Cassia at 23½c.@24c.; Cloves at 37c. East India Pepper at 17¼c.@18½c.; White Pepper at 22c.@25c.; Pimento at 11¾c.@12c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been comparatively quiet on the basis of previous quotations. Sales to-day 647 hhds. and 1,514 bxs., including 511 hhds. scant fair to prime Refining Cuba at 7¾c.@8¼c.; 136 hhds. Centrifugal, at 9⅛c.; 189 bxs. do., at 9c.; 1,325 bxs. Molasses stock at 7⅝c. And on Friday evening, 600 hhds. fair to good Refining Cuba at 7⅞c.@8⅛c. Fair Refining quoted at 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8⅜c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@9⅝c.; Manila Bags, 7⅛c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7⅞c.; Melado, 5½c.@6⅝c. Refined Sugars continue in good demand, with Crushed quoted at 10⅜c.@10⅞c.; Powdered at 10⅞c.; Granulated at 10⅝c.@10¾c., A's at 9¾c.@10¼c., and Yellow at 8⅜c.@9⅝c.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in less demand and less firm in price; sales, 121,000 lbs. at 7⅞c.@8¼c. for fair to strictly prime.... Stearine in good request and quoted higher; sales, 270 tcs. strictly prime Western, from dock and store, at 13⅜c.@13½c.

TEAS—Have been quiet at essentially unchanged prices.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 350 bbls. at 99c. ₱ gallon; market unaltered.

FREIGHTS—A fairly active demand prevails for Grain room on berth and charter, at rather firmer rates. The offerings of Flour and Provisions were more liberal at steady figures. The Cotton movement was on a restricted scale. Tonnage suited to the Petroleum and Tobacco trades was in moderate request on the basis of previous quotations.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 300 bales Cotton on private terms, quoted at 11-32d.@⅜d., as it runs; 64,000 bushels Grain at 10d. ₱ bushel; 200 pks. Butter at 55s.; 36,500 bxs. Cheese at 55s.; 800 bxs. Bacon at 50s., 50 tons Oil Cake at 30s.; 2,500 Staves on private terms. Also, a British bark, 459 tons, with Sugar, reported from Malabrigo, at 70s. Also, a British bark, 287 tons, with about 1,600 bbls. Lubricating Oil, reported from Baltimore, at 5s. 9d., with option of London.... For London, by sail, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 10d. ₱ bushel.... For Glasgow, by steam, 3,100 bbls. Flour, part through freight, at 2s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Corn, at 9¼d. ₱ bushel.... For Bristol, by steam, 800 bushels Wheat on private terms.... For Penarth Roads and orders, a British bark, 316 tons, hence, with about 2,200 quarters Grain at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter.... For an Irish port, direct, a bark, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, rumored at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter.... For Cork and orders, a Norwegian brig, 320 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d., with option of the Continent, at 5s. 9d., and the Baltic at 6s. ₱ bbl.; an Italian bark, 550 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 6s. 6d., with short lay days; a Norwegian bark, 504 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do. at 6s. 9d.; a British bark, 388 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters do. at 6s. 9d. ₱ quarter.... For the Continent, direct, an Austrian bark, 498 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 6s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark, 523 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do. at 6s. 9d., with short lay days.... For Havre, an American bark, 625 tons, with Walnut, reported from New-Orleans on private terms.... For Cherbourg, Havre, Dunkirk, or Rouen, an Austrian bark, 498 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain at 7s., and £10 gratuity.... For Antwerp, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 13d. ₱ bushel.... For Rotterdam, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, on private terms; also, a German ship, 1,128 tons, and a Dutch bark, 590 tons, with Tobacco, reported from Baltimore, at 25s.... For Danzic or Stettin, a Norwegian bark, 448 tons, with about 3,100 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d. ₱ bbl.... For Alicante and Garucha, a Norwegian brig, 159 tons, hence, with about 5,000 cases Petroleum, at 35c.... For Marseilles, a French bark, 360 tons, with Tobacco, reported from Baltimore, on private terms.... For the Mediterranean or Adriatic, an Italian brig, 226 tons, hence, with about 5,200 cases Petroleum, on private terms.... For Genoa, a British brig, 409 tons, with Tobacco, reported from Baltimore, at 30s.... For Naples, an Italian bark, 565 tons, with about 3,500 quarters Corn, from Baltimore, at 6s. ₱ quarter.... For Trieste, an Italian bark, 352 tons, hence, with about 2,560 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. ₱ bbl. and £15 gratuity.... For Rio Janeiro, a Danish brig, 203 tons, with Flour, &c., from Baltimore, on private terms.... For Jamaica, a brig, with lumber, reported from St. Stephen, New-Brunswick, at $9 50, and back to the United States, with Logwood, at $5 ₱ ton.... For Surinam and back to Boston, a brig, 157 tons, reported at $2,000.... For Pernambuco, a British brig, 198 tons, with Flour, &c., from Baltimore, at $1 50 ₱ bbl.... For Demerara, a brig, with Lumber, from Nova Scotia, reported at $8 25, gold.... For the Windward, a brig, with Lumber, reported from Nova Scotia, at $8, gold, and back, with Salt, to the United States, at 11c.... For Boston, a schooner, with Oak Spiles, reported from James River, at $8, and an American brig, 285 tons, with Sugar, in bxs., reported from Havana, at $1 25.... For Charleston, a British bark, 588 tons, with Guano, reported from Guanape, at $18, gold.... For New-York, an American bark and two American brigs, with Sugar, reported from Matanzas, at $5; an American ship, 1,229 tons, with Nitrate, reported from Iquique and the by-ports, at 62s. 6d.; a schooner, with Coal, from Richmond, at $2 25; another, with Lumber, from Fernandina, at $8 50, and several schooners, with Ice, from Kennebec, reported at $1 20@$1 25, chiefly at $1 25 ₱ ton.

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; 3c.@3½c. lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 12 spot, $1 11½@$1 11¾ July, $1 08⅛ August; No. 3 Spring, $1 06; Rejected, 97c. Corn firm and lower at 58¾c.@60c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 58¾c. July, 58½c. August; Rejected, 56c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 43c.@43½c. for No. 2 spot, 41⅛c.@42½c. buyer July; Rejected, 41½c. Rye dull and a shade lower at 83c. for No. 2. Barley dull and nominally $1 10@$1 20 for No. 2 Spring. Pork active and higher; strong; sales at $18 60@$18 62½ spot and buyer July; $18 62½@$18 65 buyer August; $18 75@$18 80 buyer September. Lard in fair demand and higher at 11¼c. spot; $11 25@$11 30 buyer July. Freights active; Corn to Buffalo, 4c. On the call of the board this afternoon, Wheat closed firm at $1 12⅜ July; $1 08¾ August. Corn closed firm at 59⅜c. July; 59¼c. August. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour; 97,000 bushels Wheat; 417,000 bushels Corn; 53,000 bushels Oats; and 4,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour; 98,000 bushels Wheat; 754,000 bushels Corn; and 88,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 6.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last seventy hours—25,148 bbls. Flour, 232,837 bushels Wheat, 588,023 bushels Corn, 66,000 bushels Oats. Grain in Store—202,047 bushels Wheat, 118,438 bushels Corn, 18,725 bushels Oats, 10,154 bushels Barley-malt, 554 bushels Peas. Canal Shipments for the last seventy hours—181,744 bushels Wheat, 486,395 bushels Corn. Rail Exports for the same period—42,098 bushels Wheat, 29,150 bushels Corn, 343,000 bushels Oats. Canal Freights dull; Corn, 9c.; Oats, 6c. Flour quiet; sales, 1,000 bushels on the following range: Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Bakers', $7@$7 25; Amber, $7 50@$8; White, $8 25@$9. Wheat dull; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 33@$1 34; do. No. 2 do., $1 29@$1 30. Corn quiet; sales in car lots at 67c. Oats inactive; sales of Prime Milwaukee No. 2 at 54c.; No. 2 Western held at 53c. Rye nominal at $1 10. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Provisions firm; Mess and Short Cut Pork, $19. Lard, 11½c.@12½c. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 6.—Flour quiet and steady; Howard Street and Western Superfine, $4 25@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$6; do. Family, $6 25@$8; City Mills Superfine, $4 25@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$6; do. Family, $6 25@$7 75. Wheat quiet and steady; Ohio and Indiana Red, $1 38@$1 43. Corn firm; Southern White, 92c.; Southern Yellow, 95c.; Western Mixed, new, 76c.; Old, 78c. Oats excited; prices higher; Southern, 70c.@75c.; Western Mixed, 67c.@68c.; do. White, 70c. Rye nominal at 90c.@95c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet but steady; no stock offering. Pork firmer and higher; sales Mess at $19@$19 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@16c. Lard, 12¼c. for Refined. Western Butter quiet and steady; Prime to Choice, 23c.@25. Coffee strong, quiet, and unchanged. Whisky quiet and steady.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Butter weak; receipts light; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 28c.@30c.; Western, choice, 22c.@23c.; fair to good, 18c.@20c. Cheese weak; receipts liberal; prime New-York State, 13c.@13¾c.; prime Western, 11½c.@12½c.; Half Skims, 10c.@11½c. Eggs steady; State fresh stock, 25c.@26c.; Western do., 24c.@25c. Flour dull; Superfine, $3 75@$4 50; Extras, $5@$5 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 25@$7 62½; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7@$7 25; High grades, $7 75@$9. Wheat dull; Red, $1 35; Amber, $1 53@$1 55. Rye held at $1. Corn dull; Yellow, 80c.; Western Mixed, 79c. Oats dull; White, 65c.@67c.; Mixed, 63c. Petroleum steady; Refined, 12⅝c. Whisky held at 98½c.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower, very irregular; accurate quotations cannot be given. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 2 Mixed, 58½c. on the East Side in Elevator. Oats higher at 53c. for No. 2 on the track in elevator. Rye dull and lower at 75c. for prime. Whisky steady at 95c. Pork higher at $19 25, cash; $20, buyer July. Dry-salted Meats nominal. Bacon firm and scarce; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Lard unchanged; Summer, 10¾c. Live Hogs strong; Light, $5@$5 35; Bacon, $5 40@$5 70; Heavy, $5 75@$6. Cattle unchanged; Wintered Texans, $2@$4 25; native Cows and Heifers, $1 75@$3 75; good to extra Steers, $4 50@$6. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 1,800 Hogs, 2,200 Cattle.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 6.—Flour quiet; Double Extra, $5 60; Treble Extra, $6@$7; choice do., $7 25@$8. Corn quiet; Yellow, 80c.@81c.; White, 82c.@85c. Oats firmer at 65c. Bran dull at 90c.@92½c. Hay—Prime, in store, $24. Pork firm at $21@$21 25. Dry-salted Meats scarce; Shoulders, 7¾c. Bacon in improved demand; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib, 10⅜c.; Clear Sides, 11½c.; Hams, 14¼c.@15c. Lard in good demand; tierce, 12c.@12¼c.; keg, 12¾c.@13c. Sugar dull; good to fair, 8½c. Whisky dull; Louisiana, 99c.; Cincinnati, $1 01. Coffee quiet; ordinary to prime, 18c.@23c. Corn-meal firmer at $4@$4 25. Gold, 110¼. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 40.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat in fair demand, and lower; sales of Red at $1 10; new White, $1 20. Corn quiet and unchanged, at 63c.@66c. for Mixed. Oats steady at 47c.@55c. Rye firm and scarce at 90c. Barley nominal. Butter in good demand for choice; other grades dull and unchanged. Pork firm and in fair demand; sales of country at $18 25, City $18 50. Lard firm and in fair demand at 10¾c. for Summer, 11¾c.@11⅞c. for jobbing Kettle. Bulk Meats quiet and firm; Shoulders sold at 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides 9⅛c. bid, 9¼c. asked; Clear Sides sold at 9½c. Bacon firm at 7¼c.@7⅜c. for Shoulders, 10c. for Clear Rib Sides, 10⅜c.@10½c. for Clear Sides. Whisky firm at 94c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 6.—Flour steady. Wheat active and higher at $1 50 for No. 2 White Wabash; $1 35 for No. 3; $1 43 for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 25 for Amber Michigan; July, $1 24½; August, $1 20; No. 1 Red, $1 29; New, $1 24; No. 2 Red, $1 22@$1 23½; August, $1 18. Corn firm and in fair demand at 63½c. for High Mixed, cash, July, and August; 64c. September; Low Mixed, 63¾c.; August, 63¾c.; Yellow, 64½c.; White, 69c.; no grade, 60½c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 53c. for No. 1. Freights unchanged. Receipts—28,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—38,000 bushels Wheat and 80,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, July 6.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm and in fair demand, at 75c.@80c. Oats firm, at 62c.@63c. Rye dull and lower, at 75c. Pork quiet and unchanged, at $19. Bacon firm, at 7⅝c. for Shoulders; 10¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10½c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c.; Plain, 12½c. Bulk Meats firm, at 6¾c. for Shoulders; 9¼c. for Clear Rib Sides: 9⅞c. for Clear Sides. Lard, 12¾c.@13c. Whisky, 94c.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 6.—Wheat—Market easier; sales 1 car No. 1 White State at $1 65. Rye nominally $1 10 in store. Corn quiet; Western Mixed offered at 77c.@79c. Barley-malt quiet and the tendency of the market drooping. Oats dull and declining; sales 500 bushels No. 2 Mixed State at 58c.; 2,800 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western in store at 59c.; No. 1 Western, 61c.; White Western, 63c.@65c.

MILWAUKEE, July 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 19¼ for No. 1; $1 17 for No. 2; July, $1 16⅞; August, $1 12½. Oats steady at 43c. for No. 2. Corn active and lower at 58½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye—No. 1 quiet at 89c. Freights—To Oswego, 7½c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 156,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour and 81,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, July 6.—Flour dull and a shade lower. Wheat steady at $1 46@$1 47 for Extra; $1 20@$1 21 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 66c. Oats in good demand at 50c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, and 1,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—15,000 bushels Wheat, and 1,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, July 6.—Flour quiet and weak at $5@$9. Corn firm and in fair demand. Oats firm and scarce. Lard firm at 12c.@12½c. Bacon buoyant and unsettled at 7¾c. for Shoulders; 10⅜c.@10⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10¾c.@11c. for Clear Sides.

CLEVELAND, July 6.—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and steady; No. 1 State, 54c.; No. 2, 52c.; White, 55c. Petroleum dull and heavy; Standard White, 10c.; State, test to 150 degrees, 13c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 6.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 31c. Resin steady; $1 65 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 70 for Hard, $2 50 for Yellow Dip, $3 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 85.

## THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, July 6.—Cotton dull. Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15½c.; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 371 bales; exports coastwise, 1,077 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 9,126 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 6.—Cotton nominal and steady. Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 259 bales; gross, 259 bales; exports coastwise, 709 bales; sales, 6 bales; stock, 11,151 bales.

GALVESTON, July 6.—Cotton—Nothing doing. Good Ordinary, 14⅞c.; Middling, 16¾c.; net receipts, 18 bales; exports coastwise, 1,352 bales; stock, 8,975 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 6.—Cotton dull; very quiet. Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 763 bales; gross, 764 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 39,988 bales.

MOBILE, July 6.—Cotton nominal; nothing doing. Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 101 bales; stock, 8,177 bales.

## LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Lawrence, J.*

Nos.
7—Lawrenceville Cement Co. vs. Wood, &c.
9—Andrews, &c., vs. N. J. Steam-boat Co.
20—Clews, &c., vs. State Bank of New-Brunswick.
31—Bradford vs. Tilton.
40—Bixby vs. Westcott.
56—Seaver vs. Moore.
65—Matter, &c., of Anderson.
68—Price vs. Price.
75—Wertheimer vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
76—Lindenthal vs. Poznauski.
77—In the matter, &c., Conway.
79—Heatherton vs. Heatherton.
90—The Shaw and Wilcox Co. vs. Nimms.
92—Vandervoort vs. The Mayor, &c.
96—McNamara vs. Sexton, &c.

Nos.
105—Henckel vs. Schwartzchild.
108—Van Wyck, &c., vs. Ludlow, &c.
109—Tim vs. Tim.
122—Honey, &c., vs. Rubber Tip Pencil Co.
126—Trimim vs. Marsh, &c.
136—Virmilyea vs. Post, &c.
137—Same vs. Same.
146—Levy vs. Rindskoph.
149—In the matter, &c., Voorhis.
156—In the matter, &c., Amerman.
161—Peck, &c., vs. Spriggs.
165—Therasson vs. Worth, &c.
168—Buddensink vs. Frost.
169—Cameron vs. Hein, &c.
171—Zittell vs. Sanford.
172—Doty, &c., vs. Potter.
173—Dewey vs. Colligan.
174—Aaron vs. Bieyert.
175—Smith, &c., vs. Hazlett, impleaded.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Held by McAdam, J.*

Nos.
3384—Mors vs. Michaels.
2874—Johnston vs. Gill.
5625—Klein vs. Fredericks.
5224—Oliver vs. Blombacher.
5225—Luke vs. Smith.
5301—Ross vs. Koehler.
5575—Blum, Jr., et al. vs. Walters et al.
5441—Hymes vs. Zeary.
4052—Donaldson et al. vs. Martin.
3571—Wheelock vs. Plask.
5235½—Leven vs. Shelansky.
5266—Maltby vs. Power.
5475—Woods vs. Feeley.
5203—McGuirk vs. Freund.
5526—Heineman vs. Chepper et al.
3355—Lindheim et al. vs. Harris.
1560—Howes vs. Grigg.

Nos.
5638—Coffin, Jr., vs. McDonnell.
5606—Patterson vs. Brady.
5607—Patterson vs. Decker.
3025—Kriescher vs. Akin.
3301—Richards vs. N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co.
5286—Fleischauer vs. Nussbaum.
5306—Simon vs. De Fries.
5643—McLean et al. vs. Schwaertz.
——Thomason vs. Dayton.
5650—Glover vs. Alton et al.
3722—Phelps, Jr., vs. Ring.
5280—Krackinitzer vs. Aronson.
5629—Hermann vs. Geoghegan et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

*Held by Sutherland, J.*

Ann Hughes, felonious assault and battery.
Joseph Keating and Michael Brown, burglary.
Otto Metzner, burglary.
Edward Palascios, grand larceny.
Granville Ely, grand larceny.
James O'Brien, grand larceny.
David Miller and William J. White, grand larceny.
James Lyons, larceny from the person.
John Giliv, larceny from the person.

William Baker, rape.
Thomas Moore and Patrick Wing, larceny from the person.
Thomas Cullum, larceny from the person.
Julius Wendelsohn and Edward Hauschild, forgery.
William H. Thompson, forgery.
Robert A. Johnson, forgery.
John Williams, larceny from the person.
William Salem, false pretenses.
James Newton, false pretenses.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Donohue.*

Kennedy vs. Brandon; judgment for the plaintiff.

*By Judge Van Brunt.*

Hunter vs. Calvin; see memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Van Brunt.*

O'Neill vs. Byrnes; Harrison vs. Harrison; see memorandums.

In the matter, &c., Kelly; referred to T. H. Landon.

Drinnim vs. Murray; motion to confirm Referee's report granted.

*By Judge Loew.*

In the matter, &c., McManus vs. Sink; motion denied without costs. (See memorandum.)

Frederick, Executrix, vs. Shelton, Jr.; motion to open default granted, with $10 costs to plaintiff to abide event.

### STATE LAW VS. NATIONAL LAW.

Before Judge Barnard, yesterday morning, a motion was made to compel Sheriff Saxton, of Ulster County, to return an execution against one Tootill, a tailor. The defense was that the Sheriff had been restrained by an injunction of the United States Court in proceedings in bankruptcy, from paying over the money obtained under the execution. Judge Barnard said he felt bound to uphold the State laws, and granted an attachment against the Sheriff to compel a return of the injunction. He said he must follow the statutes of the State rather than the laws of Congress.

### MORE NONSENSE FROM EARLY.

Jubal A. Early seems determined to keep himself before the public as the most inconsiderate of Virginia's friends. The other day he was present at the Alumni meeting at the University of Virginia, and after listening to an oration on the claims of the South on her educated young men, by Hon. John Goode, of Norfolk, answered the calls for himself to speak. He said that he had come here not to take public part in these exercises, but to listen to the orator and poet-priest who had done so much in prose and verse to perpetuate and keep green the memory of the noble Confederate dead, referring to Father Ryan, who had been expected to deliver the oration, but has been prevented by illness. He also said that he had listened with very great pleasure to the eloquent words of his friend from Norfolk, and his sentiments of love to the Commonwealth found an echo in his heart. After thanking the audience for the high and unexpected compliment they had paid him, he added that he would only detain them to say (though he could not say it in the eloquent words of the great statesman who had uttered the same sentiment last Summer, that *he* "had hope for the country so long as we have so many noble women to strew with flowers the graves of our martyred dead, and to teach to coming generations the principles for which they died." For himself he had faith in the women, and in their ability as well as willingness to preserve our principles. "And if this be treason, then they may make the most of it."

### A TOWN'S TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

The town of Weymouth, Mass., celebrated the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its settlement on the Fourth. There were the usual public exercises, including an oration by Charles Francis Adams, Jr., of which the following is a brief synopsis: Next to Plymouth, the speaker said, Weymouth was the oldest settlement in Massachusetts. It dated from May, 1622. One day in that month the elders of Plymouth were on the point of delivering over to the emissaries of his sachem an Indian to be executed, when an open boat was suddenly seen to pass across the mouth of the harbor and disappear behind the headland. The sudden apparition astonished the Pilgrims, for but one vessel had reached Plymouth since the Mayflower came over. They at first supposed that it had some connection with the demand which had been made for the Indian, and thought the boat might contain Frenchmen, with whom the English were then at war. A musket was fired as a signal, and the boat put about and came into the harbor. It turned out to be a shallop from a fishing vessel off the coast of Maine, containing ten persons, seven of whom had been sent out by Mr. Thomas Weston to found a settlement on the coast of Massachusetts Bay. They had come down from the coast of Maine in their open boat, had visited Boston Bay, and selected Weymouth as the place of the proposed settlement. They had then gone along the coast and passed Plymouth without knowing. Shortly after, Weston's colony reached Plymouth. They were a very poor set, picked up miscellaneously in the streets of London. After giving the Plymouth people a good deal of trouble, they moved up to Wassaguscus, as Weymouth was then called, and established a settlement. They were reckless and improvident, and were soon in danger of starving. Their leader, Weston's brother-in-law, died, and at last they were so reduced that they sent to Plymouth, and proposed to take from the Indians by force the food they needed. The Plymouth people refused to assist them in this, and recommended them to live on clams and nuts, as they were doing themselves, but not to rob the savages. The party at Weymouth were, however, dying of starvation, and difficulties arose between them and the Indians, until at last the Indians brought in one of their number detected in a theft, and his companion, afraid lest the Indians would attack them, hung him in front of their stockade. This was the famous execution which was immortalized in the poem of "Hudibras," where it was said that the real criminal was a cobbler and preacher, whom the settlers could not very well spare, so they put his clothes on another man who was sick and useless, and hung this last in his place. After this execution affairs got worse and worse at the Weymouth settlement, and the Indians began to conspire to destroy both that place and Plymouth. In March, 1624, news of this danger was brought to Plymouth by one of the Weymouth men. They, however, were already aware of it, and Miles Standish was sent up with eight men to attend to the difficulty. He went by sea, and took charge of the settlement. He killed seven of the Indians, and broke up the conspiracy. This is the engagement which Longfellow has introduced into the seventh part of "The Courtship of Miles Standish." Though the conspiracy was broken up, the settlers refused to remain. Miles Standish gave them some food, saw them out of the harbor, and so the first settlement of Weymouth was wholly abandoned. Six months later, in September, 1624, Capt. Robert Gorges landed at Weymouth with another colony. These were a better class of people, and their leader had come out with the idea of establishing an empire in America. He brought with him an Admiral and a Primate, and had a Council, of which the Governor of Plymouth was one. The Primate was Mr. William Morell, an Episcopal clergyman, who stayed in New England over a year, and wrote a Latin poem about it. Capt. Gorges got disgusted, and went home in a few months, but some of his people remained, and the settlement at Weymouth was never again deserted. There is strong reason to believe that this first occupant of what is now Boston came over with Capt. Robert Gorges in 1624, and first settled in Weymouth. The next episode in the history of Weymouth was one famous in colonial annals—the cutting down of the May-pole at Merrymount, and the arrest of Thomas Morton by Miles Standish. Capt. Wollaston had, in 1625, established a trading post in what is now Quincy. He left it and went to Virginia; shortly after Thomas Morton turned out his Lieutenant and got possession of the post. He immediately opened a trade in liquor and fire-arms with the savages, thus imperiling the safety of all the settlements along the coast. It was, in fact, the first "liquor nuisance" on record in Massachusetts. Miles Standish was sent up to abate the nuisance, which he did; and the very amusing account of the arrest of Morton in Weymouth was given in that individual's own language. In 1639 an additional settlement was made at Weymouth, and the town was incorporated under that name. The history of the town during the next 130 years of colonial life was then sketched at some length, with illustrations drawn from the town records. The peculiarities and characteristics of provincial life, its isolation, slow growth and intense conservatism, were especially dwelt on. A short account of the first church and its successive pastors was given—the latter including among them the ancestors of the Oxenbridge Thatchers, of colonial fame, of the Robert Treat Paines, and of Mrs. John Adams. The address concluded with a somewhat detailed history of Weymouth during the Revolutionary War, drawn almost wholly from the voluminous and unpublished records of the town. The terribly exhausting nature of the struggle was especially described, the constant demand for men, the efforts made to raise them, the enormous bounties offered, the unsettling of ideas, the enactment of sumptuary laws and the oppressive taxation. All showing that every feature of the late rebellion was, so far as Massachusetts was concerned, but a mild repetition of the Revolutionary struggle.

Mr. Adams' address was listened to with eager interest and warmly applauded, and at its close Hon. Charles Francis Adams, who was present, was called upon. He responded in a felicitous manner, saying that at all great entertainments it was customary to avoid a repetition of any one dish, and he thought they had had a pretty large dish of Adams, and he should only attempt to come in in the shape of sauce. When he visited the place yesterday he was particularly struck with the beauty of the historic hill, and made a remark to that effect to the gentlemen who were with him; but when asked if he had never been there before, he felt ashamed to answer that he had never visited the hill, although living near it as he had all his life; but he was consoled when informed that one of the oldest inhabitants of the town had not been on the hill before that day. He recalled with pride the fact, that many years ago a promising young man came to that town and took away a promising young woman, and, had not this occurred, they would probably not have had either father or son of the Adams family with them that day. He concluded by referring, in a humorous manner, to the first settler in Quincy as a carpet bagger, who was endeavoring to defraud the Indians of their rights.

### A BEWITCHED FARMER.

As a solemn warning to all Michigan farmers not to visit this terrible city, the Detroit *Free Press* gravely relates the following veracious story: "On the Gratiot road, within a mile and a half of the Conner's Creek Post Office, lives, or lived a farmer named Barbier, for it is probable that he is dead ere this, as he was barely alive Friday. For the last five years the farmer has led a terrible life, having been, as he asserted, bewitched or cursed by an old crone. He was visiting in New-York when the old woman, tramping through the country, called at the house to beg. Regarding her as an impostor, he addressed her in language which provoked her wrath, and she pronounced a curse upon him. He scouted the idea of her being able to injure him, but one day a month later while at work in the field on his farm, he commenced screaming and shouting, and from that day has never been in his right mind, except at rare intervals, and then for only a few hours at a time. He has had spells of screaming when he would shriek hour after hour the whole day long, or until hoarse and exhausted. At other times he has been sulky and morose, refusing to speak or move. Two weeks ago he commenced screaming, and he made no pause until too weak to open his mouth. Friday he was so weak that death was hourly expected, and, though unable even to whisper, his chest rose and fell like a pair of bellows. During the five years since he was first affected he has had many doctors, and while some said he was insane others called the case a strange one which they could not fathom. His friends have persistently declared that he was bewitched by the old hag, and once or twice efforts have been made to find her in order that she might be induced to remove the curse."

### A MATTER OF TASTE.

The editor of the Darke County (Ohio) *Democrat* has his own notion of what constitutes a flattering letter. He prints a letter from Hon. Thomas Ewing in reference to some aspersion upon him by a rival paper, in which Mr. Ewing says: "Being willing to save interviewers the trouble of a ride to Lancaster, I volunteer the statement that, except a habit of intemperance which marred your influence during part of your residence here, I neither know nor have heard or read aught in disparagement of your character and influence as a man or a citizen while you lived here or since." The editor of the *Democrat* pronounces this "a flattering letter" from "the great American statesman," and printing it, adds: "We may proudly rest, and let the base, lying scoundrels howl to their heart's content!"

### THE POPE.

Alluding to the anniversary of his election, the Pope said to numerous deputations received by him on Sunday, the 21st ult.: "God will, I am sure, restore the crown, if not to me, because I am old, to my successors. The greatness and liberty of the Catholic Church require it. For myself, I am satisfied with the crown of affliction which is imposed upon me." He also reminded those present that on the day of his coronation a Piedmontese personage declared he was honored in being present to lift his train, and that a Piedmontese had finally deprived him of his train and throne.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1874.

### AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—IVANHOE—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

BOWERY THEATRE.—HOUSE DOG—MY FELLOW CLERK—VARIETY—Wm. Marden, Prof. Davis, and others.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY—Afternoon.

PARK THEATRE.—MAGIC—ILLUSION.—Mortimer Brothers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—ART EXHIBITION—Court of Death.

### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition | $12 |
| THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition | 10 |
| The Sunday Edition, per annum | 2 |
| THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum | 3 |
| THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum | 2 |

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

### TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

*Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have* THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

To-day may possibly witness another Ministerial crisis in France. The temporary suspension of the Count DE CHAMBORD'S organ, *l'Union*, has greatly incensed the Legitimists, and they are ready for an alliance, even with their bitter enemies of the extreme Left, for the purpose of revenging themselves on the Government. This movement is to be met by another coalition between the two Centres, for the purpose of carrying through, under Ministerial support, the Constitutional bill of M. CASIMIR-PERIER, providing for the definite organization of the seven years' Republic. The Radical Left may be found willing to aid the Legitimists in overthrowing the Government so as to hasten the dissolution of the Assembly. But they can hardly do it on such an issue as presents itself to-day without cutting rather a sorry figure before the country.

Among the curious items which the new District of Columbia Commission have to pass upon is the claim of one HODNETT. An appropriation of $225,000 was made by Congress to meet the demands of 1,140 unpaid laborers. HODNETT says he is entitled to receive the whole amount as attorney for the laborers, and to deduct twenty-five per cent. for compensation as lobbyist in procuring the passage of the appropriation. Probably nobody will be more surprised than Congressmen who voted for the bill, when this impudent assertion is made generally public. The new board have gone to work in earnest, and a good sign of their intelligent zeal is the proposal to abolish the dual Government. The District Government and the Board of Public Works were so entirely separate that it was a patent fact that the District was governed too much.

By the misplaceing of a switch in the hands of an employe, five passenger cars were thrown from the track of the Shore Line Railroad, Connecticut, yesterday. The man was in a hurry; he turned the switch before the train had wholly passed. The occurrence is a good illustration of the heedlessness which generally follows long familiarity with great danger. Seventy or eighty persons were wounded and one was killed. The wonder is that more were not hurried out of life by the disaster.

Mr. HENRY BERGH contributes to our columns a timely and courageous word in favor of the much-abused dogs. He shows that the present furor is one that must soon run its course and leave the panic-stricken heartily ashamed of their childish fears. The dog has been shamefully maligned and misjudged. Mr. BERGH would have him restored to his normal condition in society. We are glad to see that there is some appearance of returning reason in the public mind; and if the newspapers that have made the best sensation possible for a dull season out of the dog scare, will cease their twaddle about the *medulla oblongata* and other things of which they have but a smattering of knowledge, the world will go on as before, and people will soon forget the Midsummer madness of the hard-up reporters.

Mrs. DAVIS, who fell from her horse in a hurdle-race at Barnum's Hippodrome lately, died yesterday from the effects of that accident. This is one more added to a long list of fatal casualties reported from this popular place of amusement. It is a great shame that the depraved taste of the public should seem to demand such barbarous and dangerous pastime. To see a half dozen women race madly about the arena on horses that they cannot manage, is to sensitive people a truly horrifying spectacle. It is made more shocking by the knowledge of the fact that many persons have already been killed in similar races at this place. But it is inhuman, and demoralizing to the last degree. If the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has authority to interfere to prevent pigeons from being shot from a "trap," there ought to be some society authorized to stop this daily slaughter of the poor riders who fall to make a Hippodrome holiday.

Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH has stirred up something very like a hornet's nest by his article on "Female Suffrage" in *Macmillan's Magazine*. A correspondent of the *Examiner*, URSULA M. BRIGHT, is particularly stinging in her comments. She reminds the Professor that there are 800,000 more women than men in Great Britain, and that it is "particularly cruel that women should be taunted with contempt for matrimony by a man who has himself done nothing to reduce, even by one, the overwhelming numbers of those condemned to involuntary celibacy." This is a very fine specimen of the retort personal, and though it is by no means convincing, and we are far from commending it as an example in argument to our lady readers, it is quite justified by some of Prof. SMITH'S allusions. Miss BRIGHT does not scare well. The Professor having warned women that if they endanger marriage they endanger a source of protection to themselves, and that women who lose their charms more easily than their need of a protector may be deserted for more pleasing companions. "But," retorts Miss BRIGHT, "take courage, sisters."

> "We have all known men who became fat, heavy, red-faced, acrid, and generally disagreeable long before they lost their need of buttons on their shirts, dinners carefully prepared, and a wife with enough patience to endure their ill-humor when it had become too much for the philosophy of their friends."

And Miss BRIGHT intimates that she is not yet done with Mr. SMITH.

### AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The United States Circuit Court, presided over by Judges DAVIS, DRUMMOND and HOPKINS, and sitting at Madison, Wis., has affirmed the constitutionality of the so-called Potter Railroad law. This statute was passed at the last session of the Legislature, elected under the impulse of the Granger movement in Wisconsin. For each of the companies doing business within the State it fixes a different tariff. For the Chicago and North-western Company, on whose complaint the present decision has been made, it prescribes a rate for passengers of three cents a mile, and for freight of six cents for every 100 pounds carried twenty-five miles. The company appeared in court through its bondholders—one of them a resident of Amsterdam, in Holland, and the others residents of New-York—asking that the Railway Commissioners and the Attorney-General of the State of Wisconsin, who are made defendants, be restrained from taking any steps to execute the act in question. This was pleaded for on the following, among other grounds:

The scale of prices fixed by the Potter law will reduce the revenues of the company 25 per cent. This reduction means 25 per cent. of the gross earnings, to be deducted from the net earnings of the company—*i. e.*, the cost of working the road will remain as before, and the loss of revenue must be deducted from profits. The gross earnings of the road for last year were about fifteen millions of dollars, 25 per cent. of this amount being three and three-fourths millions of dollars. The net earnings for last year amounted to four and a half millions, of which, after deducting three and three-fourths millions, there remains but three-quarters of a million as the probable net income of a year's working under the new act. But the debt of the company amounts to forty-four millions of dollars and the interest thereon to three millions of dollars. Clearly, with a net income of only three-quarters of a million, the interest on three-fourths of the bonds would have to go unpaid, and there would be nothing at all out of which to provide dividends for the stockholders. These facts were adduced to prove that the statute was simply an instrument of confiscation, "in violation of the constitutional provision of Wisconsin, which declares that the property of no person shall be taken for public use without just compensation therefor, and also of that provision of the Constitution of the United States which declares that no State shall deprive any person of property without due process of law."

Here it should be explained that the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin provides for the exercise of a reserve power in regard to the charter of corporations which, we believe, is authorized by the Constitution of no other State. It was, in fact, under this section of the Constitution that the right to pass the Potter law was defended at the time of its enactment, and it does not therefore follow from the decision just given that the right to prescribe fixed rates of tariff may be a constitutional exercise of power by the Legislatures of other States whose fundamental law does not provide a similar "reserved power." The entire section is as follows, the part marked in italics being the point on which most of the arguments for and against the Potter law have turned:

> "Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. *All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the Legislature at any time after their passage.*"

On behalf the bondholders the validity of this clause was not questioned, but it was claimed that it should be qualified in its interpretation by other provisions of the State and Federal Constitutions prohibiting the taking of property without compensation. Moreover, it was urged that the clause merely authorizes the modification or repeal of privileges conferred by the charter, but that it could not be used to enable the Legislature to take from the company "property which the Legislature had not given, but which the labor or money of the owners had acquired." Further, when various railroads in Wisconsin were united under the name of the Chicago and North-western, the compensation which common carriers were entitled to charge was a judicial and not a legislative question. The consolidated corporation obtained express authority from the State "to demand and to receive such sum or sums of money for the transportation of persons and property as it should from time to time deem reasonable." On behalf of the State it was argued that the Potter law merely determines what are reasonable rates of freight, but to this it is replied that the Legislature has reached the limit of its powers when it forbids the charge of unreasonable rates. What is a reasonable rate is a problem constantly changing, and one which cannot be determined by any hard and fast rule. The question whether in any case rates are unreasonable must, the company maintains, be tried like any other controversy, before a court and jury, with liberty to both parties to be heard.

The Illinois Railroad law leaves to the courts the ultimate decision of what are reasonable rates, but then the Constitution of Illinois has no such "reserved power" over charters as that quoted from the Constitution of Wisconsin. Curiously enough, however, the Legislature of the latter State passed, on the day after the Potter law, a bill prescribing penalties against railway companies for charging "more than a fair and reasonable rate of compensation," but also providing that in all cases under this act "either party shall have the right of trial by jury." In the first enactment the Legislature determines the question of unreasonableness; in the second the question is left to a jury. The first act makes a fixed legal rate without reference to its being reasonable or not, and the second gives to the company by implication the right to charge any rates which are just and reasonable. The two acts were, therefore, claimed to be entirely inconsistent with each other, and as the second of the two repeals all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with its provisions, it was argued that it necessarily repealed the Potter law passed the day before. In fact, two of the inferior county courts of Wisconsin decided on Thursday last, in the cases of a railway conductor and ticket agent, brought before them for charging a rate of fare beyond that allowed by the Potter act, that the above view of the law is the true one.

Nevertheless, very much to the surprise of all parties concerned, the United States Circuit Court at Madison has denied the injunction asked for, and thus has affirmed the constitutionality of the Wisconsin Railroad law. Until the text of the decision is forthcoming, it would be premature to speculate upon the result of this decision upon the position of railroads in other States. In any case it will probably be well to await the result of the appeal to be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

### IS IT CONTRACTION?

The Currency bill is still an enigma. All the inflationists voted for it, and must, therefore, have supposed it a measure of expansion. On the other hand, many bank officers of conservative tendencies believe that the redemption clauses will cause a very positive, and possibly serious, curtailment of the circulation. There is fair ground for maintaining either opinion, and only the actual working of the law will show which party is right. So far as the lawful reserve is concerned, it is certainly diminished, and this tends to inflation.

In future the only reserve to be kept against circulation is the five per cent. in the Treasury vaults at Washington. As this is also to count as a part of the reserve upon deposits, the latter is practically, in amount, the only reserve hereafter to be maintained. The amount relinquished is, therefore, precisely the amount heretofore required to be kept against a circulation of 350 millions of dollars. The average reserve of the City and country banks, under the old law, having been exactly twenty per cent., this amount was seventy millions, or one-third of the whole reserve. This is a very large sum to release, if it is really to be released, and especially if in greenbacks. But there is no reason to suppose that the reserve will, in ordinary times, be thus seriously reduced, and, still less, that the amount set free will be in legal-tender notes. Much of the reserve has been fictitious, because the law allowed three-fifths of it, for banks out of New-York, to consist of entries to their credit in the books of some bank in this or some other of the sixteen redemption cities. The banks of New-York alone are required to keep their reserves in legal-tender notes or coin. Nor because the law no longer requires it, does it by any means follow that any considerable part of the reserve will be given up. Prudent bankers will always see to it that their immediate liabilities are carefully guarded. Those who follow the high-pressure principle have probably been frequent violators of the law in the past, and it may be regretted that there should be any relaxation in the legal obligations of a class of banks from which all the trouble comes in times of peril. It was not to restrain prudent, but reckless, bank officers that laws requiring specie reserves were enacted by so many of the States after the crisis of 1857. The practice of the Bank of England, of keeping one-third of the amount of its immediate obligations in specie, was adopted long before Sir ROBERT PEEL'S act furnished the first legislation on the subject. The admirable Louisiana law was adopted after the crisis of 1841, to compel the banks of New-Orleans to follow a rule of prudence which the better sort of banks everywhere had long before adopted as the result of experience.

There has been one defect in all laws fixing the reserve—their inflexibility. The reserve corps of an army is useless if it can never fight, and the reserves of a bank are equally so if they can never be used. But as yet no means has been found, either in England or this country, to give flexibility to the reserve. There needs to be a dispensing power lodged somewhere, but statesmen and bankers cannot agree where it can prudently be placed. So they have been compelled, in both countries, to save the law by breaking it whenever a crisis occurs. Where the reserve is not a legal obligation, but only a prudent precaution, there will be no obstacle to using it, and the knowledge that it can be used will serve to mitigate the stringency which calls for its employment.

But if it should prove in practice that the relinquishment of one-third of the reserve operates to set free a considerable number of legal-tender notes, will this enlargement of the circulation be offset by a contraction resulting from a more effective redemption of national bank notes? Hitherto there has been no redemption—except of mutilated currency, the amount of which is inconsiderable. There will, doubtless, be *some* redemption of them in future—in seasons of idleness like the present possibly a good deal; but it would be well for banks, not otherwise tired of the national system, to wait and see how much the redemption will really amount to before hastily determining to surrender their circulation and take up their bonds. What is the motive for sending national bank notes to the Treasury for redemption? To get legal tenders. If banks have need to strengthen their reserves, the new law certainly enables them to do it more easily than the old. They have only to send as many national bank notes as will cover the amount they need, and in a few days the greenbacks will be returned to them. But the expense of sending and receiving falls on the banks making the exchange, and the time required involves, also, a loss of interest. It would be quite another thing if the Treasury office in New York, and the Assistant Treasurers' offices in other cities were the redemption agencies. It would have been far better to have it so, for any system of redemption must be made either very convenient or obligatory to make it effective. There is no other motive, except the necessity of increasing the reserve of legal-tender notes, which will lead bankers to send notes in for redemption. For all purposes but this the national bank note is practically as good as the greenback. It is a legal tender to the Government and in payments between banks, and the amount of all other payments by banks is very trifling. We assume, what will be found true in practice, that nobody will send notes in for redemption except the banks. While all the expense can be put upon them, individuals will not assume it, and banks cannot refuse to receive bank notes on deposit, because *to* them they are a legal tender.

With diminished reserves, we do not look for a very active or steady redemption after the novelty has passed away and the present excess of notes has been drawn out of New-York to meet the requirements of a reviving business.

### THE ART OF SCOLDING.

It is a fact not generally appreciated by American husbands, and certainly not by American wives, that, as a people, we are very deficient in the useful art of scolding. It may be that the sum total of our attainments in that line is not inconsiderable, and that the fault is in distribution. Doubtless a good deal of our scolding is wasted in the privacy of our homes, on such unimportant matters as our buttons and our bonnets, and the manners of our children. But it is certain that a large field, where vigorous efforts would be richly repaid, is substantially neglected. Whatever we may be at home, in public our patience is disgraceful and hurtful, and we allow ourselves at every turn to be contemptuously maltreated, and our wives and children as well, by a class who are paid, and usually well paid, to minister to our comfort. Take the whole brood who are at this moment turned loose upon the traveling public, and we call upon any one of their innumerable victims to answer if a liberal spicing of temper in our intercourse with them would not be of the utmost benefit. From the expressman who calls for your trunks, and the hackman who delivers you at the wharf, to the porter who pitches your baggage upon the hotel steps, and the clerk who awaits your supplication for rooms, the tribe of passenger-agents, conductors, clerks of steam-boats, waiters, and public servants (?) generally, conduct themselves as if you belonged to a race quite inferior to them, and possessed no rights which they are bound to respect. There are intervals, of course—lulls in the tide of travel which bears the miserable objects of their abuse within their reach—when these persons seem to feel a certain loosening of their hold on the public, and a faint willingness to behave themselves as equals toward the remainder of mankind. But once let the demand for their services exceed the supply by ever so small a ratio, and the customary insolence returns. If a clerk of a night boat, for instance, has but two hundred berths at his disposal when two hundred and one are required, it will be found that not only is the two hundred and first applicant dismissed with scornful indifference, but the two hundred remaining are made to feel that it is a great piece of good fortune on their part that they, too, with the women and children, are not turned out among the bags and bales to find a resting-place. And not only does this spirit manifest itself in the manner of the supreme dispenser of "accommodations" who presides behind the clerk's window, but it extends to every employe of the boat. It is a well-established principle of political economy that all business is practically taking advantage of the needs of one's fellow-beings. From the nurse to the undertaker we are subjected to a long course of more or less skillfully-concealed predatory assaults by those who know our necessities, and demand pay for satisfying them. But then in the ordinary intercourse of life it seldom happens that our demand is imperative, and the thing we demand very limited in quantity, and when we are ready to pay for what we get, we are usually the sought for rather than the seekers. This state of things is reversed in the height of Summer travel, and it is a pitiful comment on the power of human nature to resist temptation, that both parties to the struggle fail in preserving their self-respect. On the one hand, the class who are supposed to serve the public apparently lose sight of any obligation to maintain decent kindliness of manner, and the public themselves tamely submit to the most insulting and continual churlishness.

The remedy, as we have suggested, lies in the diligent cultivation of the art of scolding. We should be glad to assure our readers that a contrary habit would be effective, but, with any regard for the truth, we cannot. The Summer traveler who, being smitten upon one cheek turns the other, will only get that, too, beaten, and, perhaps, otherwise injuriously treated; and he who, when one of the bandits of the railway and the watering-place takes his cloak, offers him his coat also, will return in the chill Autumn minus all means of protecting himself against the windy weather, and minus, too, we are bound to say, a considerable and valuable portion of self-respect. The only proper course is to show reasonable resentment, and to grumble sharply and loudly. Doubtless this is disagreeable to one's self; but its efficacy lies in the fact that it is also disagreeable to other people. The unpleasant persons who so far forget the obligations of general good nature as to perform with insolence and very badly duties which they are paid to perform cheerfully and well, are, at heart, a species of bullies, and nearly all bullies are cowards, who shrink from the exhibition of a little genuine indignation. Moderate firmness, and even a little spitefulness, in dealing with them is marvelously effective, and there is very little reason why they should not be treated to it. And this is especially true in regard to the officials of railways and steam-boats, because downright fault-finding is the only resort left to the aggrieved traveler. He cannot threaten to take his custom elsewhere, for usually there is nowhere else to take it. He cannot threaten to reject the accommodations he is purchasing, for he wants them too much, and wants them at that particular moment, and on the spot. He cannot even threaten complaint to superiors, for he has no leisure for that, (though we ought all of us to do this much more than we now do, and we are bound to say that the superiors in office would generally thank us for doing so.) About all we can do is to scold, scold roundly and with energy, in such a way that the offending party shall find that the way of his transgression is not wholly pleasant, and that though he may strike he must listen. We are quite convinced that a judicious but resolute adoption of this course would in the long run prove a public benefit.

### WANTED—A NEW PANIC!

Excessive sensibility would scarcely be selected by a foreign critic as at all a distinctive feature of the American character, at least in its Northern development. Yet, judging by the ease with which panics of all sorts are constantly fomented among us, we might be ranked with the most impressionable of peoples. Every year the entire community yields up its reason and abandons common sense, under the influence of some new terror, each more visionary and fantastic than the last. At the whim of any busybody or mischief-maker who may have access to the public prints, an epidemic may be manufactured in a moment, which all the skill of the faculty will not avail to cure. One year comes the cry of cholera, and nobody will eat fruit, while we have scores of persons recorded as dying from the effects of a disease they have never had. At another time it is small-pox, and every house where a doctor's gig finds occasion to stop is converted at once into an impromptu lazaretto. Again the charms of yellow fever engage the volatile fancy of the panic-monger, and directly people who have never had anything worse than bilious colic in their lives, set to work dying by the dozen of black vomit. Just now it is hydrophobia which seizes the general apprehension, and instantly the responsive populace is possessed with a mad desire to find itself affected with the various symptoms of rabies. Patients who, in other times, would die quietly or obscurely of delirium tremens now see fit to foam at the mouth, to bark like a dog, and to simulate a sudden aversion to water which in reality has characterized their entire lives, and is the cause and not the effect of their complaint. One such case, we rejoice to say, was promptly brought to grief by extending to the hydrophobic impostor a glass of beer. Thoughtlessly he quaffed the insidious beverage with the utmost ease and relish, and so lost in a moment all his claims to rabid immortality. Another had made every preparation to furnish a splendid case, and to make himself the temporary idol of the reporters, the reading public, and the doctors, when it was discovered that he had never been bitten at all by anything more rabid than a moquisto and that he was simply an epileptic humbug. It is needless to say that he was at once consigned to the deepest newspaper oblivion, and the profoundest medical disrespect, to live or to die in whatever manner it pleased him.

Seriously speaking, it is time that this nonsense should come to an end. It is not only that it causes us to look with distrust or hatred on man's most faithful friend in all the brute creation. Worse than that, this unnatural and idiotic excitement actually breeds the disease whose exaggerated terrors have aroused it. Of the true nature and causes of hydrophobia very little appears to be accurately known. But this much is known, that the imagination, if it cannot actually superinduce the disease, can simulate its symptoms, or hasten, perhaps even excite, its development. If, as Dr. HAMMOND supposes, its virus affects the nerve centres, rather than the blood, the fatal effect of so much panicky and ignorant gabble, in and out of the newspapers, will be even more apparent.

Moreover, there is another reason for calming down, and even for abandoning the subject, which will be still more apparent to the lovers of sensation. Hydrophobia has ceased to be a novelty. It is even getting a trifle tedious. If we must have a panic, it is high time that we had a new one. Will not, therefore, some ingenious person invent a new disease, sufficiently terrific to satisfy the popular craving? A well-meaning boy tried it the other day, with, we regret to say, only indifferent success. He attempted to get up a horse crusade by pretending to have been bitten by one of those ferocious and treacherous animals, and went into the most meritorious convulsions. In point of fact, he had only been what is vulgarly called "playing hookey," and the hydrophobic horse was but a fiction of his fertile brain to account for an unlucky rent in his nether apparel, and avert the paternal slipper. But there is the cat, for example. We are all rather tired of cats, especially on these hot nights, when open windows make the midnight serenade too painfully obvious. Will not some benefactor of his species have the goodness to be bitten by a cat, and to die shortly after in convulsions, miauwing and caterwauling violently, and refusing whisky, let us say, when offered him, with every symptom of horror and disgust? That will achieve a number of good results. Alderman MORRIS will instantly give us a cat pound, and we shall have a chance to sleep. Then, any number of people will begin to have whiskyphobia, which will be very much better than hydrophobia. The doctors will have a new subject to fight over, the dogs will get a respite, and best of all, we shall no longer be bored with the barking and foaming impostors.

### THE PEST OF THE PERIOD.

The pest of the period is beginning to make himself felt. Once more life becomes a struggle with the common house-fly. He is with us late and early, tickles us into exasperation at 5 o'clock in the morning, and makes supper a burden. A gentleman who had passed many Summers in Asia observed last year, when he first made experience of that season in New-York, that it was the most luxurious hot weather he had ever known, for there were no mosquitoes. It is true that we have much to be thankful for in this respect, but, had the speaker waited a few weeks, for he spoke early in the Summer, he might have found reasons to qualify his approbation. For, the blue-bottle, and the lesser members of his species had not yet begun to exert themselves so successfully as to destroy human peace.

Darkened rooms do much to mitigate the evil, but the means of preventing the growth of it are what chiefly deserve attention. Various efficient preparations are sold at this time of year, with the view of bringing these exasperating insects to an early grave, and were these lethal appliances to be universally employed, there can be no doubt that they would have, in a few years, a very perceptible effect upon the nuisance. In bars and sweet-stuff shops most of us have observed myriads of flies, lying dead in consequence of having imbibed the poisonous preparations designed for them, but so many remain that it may seem to some that the killing of a few, comparatively, is of slight importance. It should be remembered, however, that the dead fly cannot be the parent of hundreds of other flies which would otherwise have arisen from it to molest poor humanity.

If, throughout the country, this fly-destruction were to be steadily kept in view, the flies would diminish, just as venomous snakes have decreased in number where a reward has been set upon their heads. Probably we should not now be nearly so much pestered as we are with these odious insects but for the foolish custom of destroying the spiders so obviously intended by Providence to preserve us from an excess of flies. In Summer time especially spiders' webs should be sacred from the broom of Bridget, and even if it be necessary to destroy these wonderful and exquisitely constructed proofs of instinct, the spider should be allowed to betake himself to other quarters. He is the best of scavengers, for he preys upon that which man wishes to be rid of, whereas the fly eats that which man wishes to eat. How thoroughly expressive of everything foul and disgusting is that word "fly-blown." And how many good things are fly-blown in the course of the Summer. Flies must cost us millions in the meat they render unfit for food, the sugar, fruit, and other things they devour. Then, think, too, of the weary they keep from rest, the cattle which they worry to frenzy. The spider does none of these things, and yet it has been the idiotic custom to destroy him because he weaves threads of gossamer which the finest looms of India could not approach in delicacy. The Divine opinion of flies was pretty clearly shown by their being one of the plagues of Egypt, and probably most people will be of opinion that they are admirably designed to break the resolutions of the most stubborn. Let every house, then, abound with the machinery which deals death to them, while at the same time the spider is as zealously protected as that which became the pet and solace of the renowned State prisoner.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### THEODORE THOMAS' CONCERTS.

When the attendance at the Central Park Garden is so large as to test, almost nightly, the capacity of the place as an auditorium and a promenade, it seems idle to commend the attractiveness of Mr. Thomas' concerts to the reader. Yet it can do no harm to note that they occur nightly, and that no entertainment better suited to the season could be devised. Among recent novelties on the programme is the "Nautilus Waltz," consisting of an exquisitely-scored introduction and a spirited *mouvement de valse*, the whole being the work of Mr. Myron A. Cooney. Mr. Cooney's composition was played for the first time Thursday, and was heartily applauded.

### WOOD'S MUSEUM.

A four act drama entitled "The Swamp Angels, or the Outlaws of Carolina," was produced at this establishment last evening, with Mr. J. P. Kilbourne in the rôle of *Henderson*, a newspaper correspondent, who is always getting into difficulties, and who is finally rescued by a woman, in whom he recognizes a long-lost sister. The chief interest of the piece centres in the doings of a band of outlaws known as the Lowery gang, who, however, claim to be peaceable citizens, acting only in self-defense. Several murders, and one or two executions without the formalities of a trial by jury, add to the sensational attractions of the drama. To Mr. Sheldon, whose appearance is always warmly welcomed, was assigned the part of *Stanley Stubbles*, a Boston "drummer," in which he gave a broadly humorous delineation of the peculiarities, real or supposed, of that class to which *Stubbles* belongs. The "Swamp Angels" will be repeated every evening during the week, and at the matinées Mr. Kilbourne will appear in "Daring Dick, the Detective," which has been produced by special request.

### THE REPUBLICAN TICKET IN IOWA.

The ticket nominated by the Republican State Convention of Iowa last week is enthusiastically indorsed by the Des Moines *Register*. That journal, which is the leading Republican paper in the State, says: "There is not one obscure or unknown man upon the ticket. There is upon it neither a light weight nor a dead weight. Even in Iowa, where the party has always chosen its candidates with so much care, and exacted of all nominees as the condition of their selection unchallenged worth and unquestioned record, there has never before been so long a ticket made up of such absolutely unexceptionable and such really capable material. The remark was common after the adjournment of the Convention that it was the strongest ticket which had ever been chosen in the State. For it is not only superior in the choice of strong men and true men, but it is also strong in that it is so admirably balanced as to the home popularity and geographical location of the different candidates. There is not a single person among the candidates who will not run ahead of his ticket in his own county, thus receiving the best commendation any man can have, that of his own neighbors, and through such home indorsement adding to the more certain success of the whole ticket. The convention selected its men not merely for capacity and integrity. It chose those who had, besides these essential qualities, that of personal and magnetic popularity, men who are trusted by the people as exceptions among men. In the case of all the candidates is this assertion true."

### LETTER FROM TREASURER SPINNER TO AN OLD FRIEND.

Years ago Hon. Fred. E. Spinner was engaged in harness-making in the village of Amsterdam, Montgomery County. Last month his old partner, who still survives, celebrated his golden wedding, and Mr. Spinner took advantage of the occasion to send him two gold rings, with the following genial letter:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1874.

MY DEAR DAVID: I have just received a card, inviting me to the golden wedding of "Mr. and Mrs. David DeForest, Sr." "Senior!" How strangely that strikes my eye and sounds upon my ear. There is, of course, a David DeForest, Jr. Although myself a great-grandfather, I cannot realize that my coy friend can be the father of a grown-up man. Thoughts and reflections crowd so thick, and all at once, upon my memory, that I can scarce give expression to one. Half a century and more ago we were boys and partners together. But you had the good sense soon to dissolve with me, and to form that more happy and congenial copartnership, that has lasted through all vicissitudes and changes, that has outlived two generations of men, till now, and that I hope may yet last for a long time here, and to eternity in the hereafter. I can't imagine where "Grove street" may be, but the name is suggestive of the woods. In those, our youthful days, when Amsterdam was a mere hamlet, I used to shoot squirrels, pigeons, and partridges in dense forests surrounding it, where now are broad streets and stately houses. What strange changes have taken place since then! Almost everything has changed or gone from the face of the earth; but one thing remains unaltered, and that is my friendship for you, the friend of my youth. Please place one of the inclosed emblems of eternity and of eternal love, on the wedding night, upon the finger of the amiable girl whom I used to know, and still affectionately recollect, as Miss Jerusha Harris, and the other upon your own, in remembrance, and as souvenirs, of other days and happy ones, and of your old and sincere friend,

F. E. SPINNER.

Mr. DAVID DEFOREST, Amsterdam, N. Y.

### THE CANINE SCARE.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

With a view to allaying the present unreasonable canine scare with which our people are affected, I have thought proper to produce the opinions of some of the highest scientific minds on this subject. They are collected from a medical work politely loaned me by Dr. Charles Bernacki, and translated by Dr. Ernst F. Hofmann. Much of the subjoined is from the works of Prof. Maschka, head of the University of Prague, an authority all over Europe. By that eminent man we are assured that many persons suffering from apparent hydrophobia have never been bitten by any animal, and that all the symptoms ascribed to hydrophobia are to be met with in various other diseases. He further states that no reliable sign, after death, can be discovered whereby one could positively assert that a person had died of hydrophobia or tetanus. He therefore concludes that hydrophobia is not a specific disease, but only one occurring under certain conditions incident to various diseases. Post-mortem examinations have shown nothing except a hyperæmic state of the brain and spinal marrow, dark-colored blood, redness of the mucous membrane of the throat and stomach, and some have observed hyperæmia of the vagus and sympathetic nerves, while others again deny this. The same appearances, however, are noticed in tetanus, and other diseases attended by convulsions. Maschka, Bruckmuller, and Lorinser came to the conclusion that it is a nervous disease, and resembles tetanus; that it may follow an injury as well as occur without any previous injury or bite. Stadthagen treated twelve persons who had been bitten by rabid dogs. Of this number only one showed signs of sickness and recovered. Cramer relates that in the year 1852, in Hamburg, 100 persons were bitten by rabid dogs, and that only one died of symptoms of hydrophobia. That popular errors are hard to eradicate is shown by people speaking of persons affected with supposed hydrophobia as barking and biting everybody, when these are but the inarticulate expressions of pain; and the involuntary contractions of the muscles of the jaws are regarded as attempts to bite.

These authors also state that diseases produced by other animal poisons have no resemblance to the so-called hydrophobia, inasmuch as in the wound and surrounding part of the former immediate reaction takes place, and such is not found to be the case in dog bites. The imagination always plays an important part in the development of supposed hydrophobia; and no wonder, when in a community like this, instead of soothing the popular mind, everything is done to keep the excitement up, until everybody has hydrophobia on the brain. Lorinser, of Vienna, successfully proves that no specific disease is produced in man from the bite of a mad dog. Even inoculation has failed to establish the contagion theory. Hartwig cites 137 dogs bitten by rabid dogs, and of all these only six died with symptoms of hydrophobia, while the rest remained perfectly well. According to Bruckmuller, after extensive experiments by inoculating animals with the saliva of mad-dogs, only about fifteen per cent. showed any symptoms of hydrophobia—a much smaller percentage than would be expected from any other animal poison. In many cases there appeared, after inoculation, entirely different symptoms, such as nervous fevers, catarrhal fevers, inflammation of the lungs, &c. Inoculation with the blood of rabid dogs showed no ill effect whatever.

On the other hand, however, cases of assumed hydrophobia have occurred, produced by wounds of the most trivial nature, such as a scratch with an iron nail, hardly drawing any blood. Maschka relates a case of a man who died of a slight scratch upon his nose from the paw of a dog. Yet this case, after a carefully conducted post-mortem examination, gave no other indications than such as tetanus reveals, and the recent "wonderful discoveries by means of the microscope" have been long ago anticipated by Maschka and others, and can be found in *Vierteljahrschrift für die Praktische Heilkunde.—Prag*, xxviii. and xxx. *Jahrgang.*

The sum of all this is, that the mind is master of the situation, as of many others. Moreover, if the theory recently advanced by a surgeon of this city, viz: "morbid impulse," be correct, then it follows conclusively, that the mind is the parent, not only of all moral disorders, but physical as well. If the fellow who knocks you down and takes away your watch, acts only in obedience to a "morbid impulse" for the acquisition of time-pieces, is not the same organ capable of generating hydrophobia, or the cholera as well? When the present personal madness shall subside, the poor dog will resume his friendly status in society, and the frightened public laugh at the nightmare which now has possession of it. Respectfully, HENRY BERGH.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, No. 100 East Twenty-second street, July 6, 1874.

### THE ENGLISH PRESS ON MR. BENJAMIN MORAN.

"One item of American news transmitted yesterday from Washington," says the London *Telegraph* of the 25th ult., "is of a kind to excite special interest in England. It is to the effect that Mr. Benjamin Moran, the Secretary of the United States Legation in London, has been appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State, and that the appointment has been confirmed by the Senate. Of all Americans who have resided in London during the last ten eventful years, it would be difficult to name one whose advancement will be more heartily welcomed, or whose loss to English society will at the same time be more generally regretted. Mr. Moran has occupied an official position here which under any circumstances would have been important, but in his case has been especially so, from the fact of the prolonged vacancies in the post of Ambassador. Since the retirement of Mr. Adams three Ministers have represented the great Republic in this country; yet, short as is the period embraced in these changes, the intervals between Mr. Adams and Mr. Reverdy Johnson, between the latter and Mr. Motley, and then between the eminent historian and Gen. Schenck, have been considerable, and during all those intervals Mr. Moran was the *de facto* representative of his Government here. How admirably, and yet unobtrusively, he performed his duties, the chiefs of our Foreign Office, past and present, will bear hearty witness; and this merit is all the more conspicuous because the diplomatic controversies were of a very grave character. No incident in the dispute arising from the right of search, which led up to the war of 1812 between England and the United States, had more serious elements of trouble than the involved transaction now, happily, known only in a historical sense as the Alabama difficulty. Throughout many of the episodes connected with this matter the negotiations were really in Mr. Moran's hands; in all he took a leading part, if not as negotiator, at least as the trusted adviser of his Government. A large share of the success which happily attended these delicate transactions may, without doubt, be ascribed to Mr. Moran, whose tact, unfailing courtesy, and thorough knowledge of the English people and the court to which he was accredited carried him safely over complications that were otherwise sufficiently embarrassing. It is gratifying to find that these good qualities, accompanying an entire devotion to the interests of his native country, are amply recognized at Washington; and the uppermost feeling among Englishmen will be the hope that his successor will follow the same course and attain the reward of a like substantial and well-merited popularity.

### THE EAGLE IN KENTUCKY.

This is the way the Louisville *Courier-Journal* editorially ushered in the Glorious Fourth: "This is the Fourth of July. It argues that, being the Fourth of July, it is not the 17th of March. Neither is it the 1st of May, nor Christmas. St. Patrick was not born on the Fourth of July. Queen Victoria was not crowned on the Fourth of July. No thanksgiving has ever been appointed for the Fourth of July; and history has failed to record one single hanging or horse-race. And yet the Fourth of July is honored as the day on which Gen. Jackson signed the Declaration of Independence; as the day on which Dr. Franklin won the battle of New-Orleans; as the day the eagle-bird of liberty flapped her wings and exclaimed, in the classic words of Jones' fighter, 'I am the howling raccoon of the mountains.' Shall we omit to honor the day and celebrate it? No. Be there not a fire-cracker the less, or a stripe erased, or a star obscured! Nail to the mast that holy flag, set every threadbare sail, and give her to the God of storms, the lightning, and the gale!"

# HYDROPHOBIA.

## THE SUBJECT DISCUSSED BY MEDICAL MEN.

### CAN THE DISEASE BE INDUCED BY NON-RABID DOGS—IS IT EVER CAUSED BY IMAGINATION—THE NEW-YORK NEUROLOGICAL SOCIETY PROTESTS AGAINST MUZZLING DOGS.

A very interesting meeting of the medical faculty was convened yesterday evening at the College of Physicians and Surgeons on the call of the President of the Neurological Society, Prof. Wm. A. Hammond, to consider the various and complex questions connected with hydrophobia, and suggest such measures as might tend to its prevention and treatment. The hall was crowded, a number of eminent physicians being among those in attendance. After the President had read a report from the committee appointed to investigate the effects of alcohol on life, Dr. Heddon was requested to report on the case of McCormick, who died of hydrophobia. That gentleman not being in attendance, Dr. Hammond said rather than keep the society waiting, he proposed to state what he knew about the case. He was called about 10 o'clock in the morning, he said, to see the patient, who was lying on the floor, pinioned to a certain extent, and surrounded with pillows. He was spitting to a great extent the thick, tenacious mucous peculiar to hydrophobia. His pupils were largely dilated from the effects of the disease and not from the atropine applied as a remedy. He was able to converse with tolerable fluency. He (Dr. Hammond) asked him about being bitten by a dog, but he gave no intelligible reply, but when he asked him it he was in pain he said, emphatically, "No." He believed he told the truth, and he considered that this was a most important point. Undoubtedly he was not undergoing any great agony. He had spasmodic movements, but there were at all events elements of volition about them, and they were not the quick, active agitations characteristic of spasms. The difficulty of swallowing was also manifest, and when water was given him it was thrown out of his mouth with great violence. A piece of ice was introduced between his teeth, but he ground them upon the spoon, and the ice was ejected from his mouth to a considerable distance. It was determined to keep him quiet, and morphia and bella-donna were administered to him. When he left the patient he was tolerably quiet, having received a large dose of morphia under the skin. He did not see him again until he saw his dead body. A post-mortem examination was made twenty hours after his death, and the appearances were such as he was about to read. Dr. Hammond here read the following report of the post-mortem examination:

### THE POST MORTEM EXAMINATION IN THE CASE OF M'CORMICK.

Pathological histology in the case of McCormick, who died of hydrophobia June 25, 1874. Examination eighteen hours after death. As preliminary to the description of the microscopical appearances, it may be stated that, on removing the calvarium, the membranes of the brain were found to be congested, but there was no appearance of serous effusion to an abnormal extent, either in the sub-arachnoidal space or in the ventricles. The substance of the brain was only slightly congested, but the consistence, especially of the cortical tissue, was somewhat less than normal. The cerebellum appeared to be healthy, as did also the pons varolii, the corpus striatum, the optic thalamus and other ganglia, with the exception of the medulla oblongata, which seemed to be slightly softened. The membranes covering it and the upper part of the spinal cord were congested.

I took for examination (1) portions of the cortical substance of the brain; (2) sections of the corpus striatum; (3) sections of the optic thalamus; (4) sections of the cerebellum; (5) the pons varolii; (6) the medulla oblongata; (7) a section of the spinal cord at the level of the second pair of cervical nerves; (8) a portion of the pneumogastric nerve from the neck.

My examinations of the cortical substance of the brain were made upon specimens which had been kept in absolute alcohol eighteen hours, in glass tubes surrounded with ice. I experienced no difficulty in cutting sufficiently their sections. In all the sections the following conditions existed, (object glass, ¼ inch:)

*a.* The blood vessels were increased in size and number, and their walls appeared to be thickened.

*b.* There were minute extravasations of blood throughout, in some of which the blood disks could still be distinguished, but in most of them they were broken down.

*c.* The external layer of nerve cells had almost entirely been replaced by fatty matter in the form of oil globules. The cells that remained were filled with a highly refracting granular material, which was also oil in very minute particles. None of these cells were binuclear. Amyloid corpuscles were discovered generally at the junction of this with the next stratum.

*d.* The second layer of cells had also to a great degree been replaced by fat, but not to the same extent as the outer layer. It is well known that this layer is composed of more numerous and larger cells than the outer, but there was no doubt of their atrophy or disappearance.

*e.* The third layer, composed of large cells, was scarcely affected. A few oil globules were seen, and occasionally an amyloid corpuscle. The remaining strata were not involved, so far as I could see, to the slightest extent.

The corpus striatum, the optic thalamus, and the cerebellum were in an apparently normal condition, though there was some evidence of arterial injection.

The pons varolii was not examined in the fresh state, but was placed entire in a solution of bichromate of potassa to harden.

The greater portion of the medulla oblongata was also placed in the bichromate of potash solution, but several sections were made after the part had been in absolute alcohol surrounded by ice for twenty-four hours.

The first of these was made through the olivary bodies at the level of the floor of the fourth ventricle, so as to include the nuclei of the pneumogastric and hypoglossal nerves.

Numerous extravasations of blood could be seen with the naked eye, but with an inch objective they were more clearly made out. The vessels were then seen to be enlarged and more numerous than in the normal condition. The gray matter forming the nuclei of the pneumogastric and hypoglossal nerves was observed to be of a distinctly granular appearance, and the roots of the nerves presented a like characteristic. In other respects the section exhibited nothing abnormal.

Examined with a fourth-inch objective this granular matter of the nuclei was seen to consist of oil globules and amyloid corpuscles. The cells were ascertained to be atrophied both in size and numbers. Indeed they had almost entirely disappeared. Of course it was not possible, in a fresh and unprepared preparation, to form any definite idea of the relative proportion of nerve to neuroglia cells, but the deficiency of all cell structure was very remarkable.

The section of the spinal cord was made at a point about midway between the first and second cervical nerves. The gray matter was found in a state of granular and fatty degeneration, the cells atrophied, and the nerve roots in a similar condition. In the white matter there was nuclear proliferation of the neuroglia cells.

The peripheral portion of the pneumogastric nerve, carefully removed by Dr. Cross, and placed in strong alcohol, exhibited a red appearance; but this may have been due to imbibition.

### WHAT IS HYDROPHOBIA?

In continuation, Dr. Hammond called attention to the investigation on this subject made by Dr. Clifford Albutt, of London, and an honorary member of the New-York Neurological Society. Granular degeneration, he said, was the condition which Dr. Albutt had found in the cases which had come under his observation. The pathological conditions in his cases were very similar to those in the case of McCormick. He (Dr. Hammond) was very far from saying that these were the essential conditions of hydrophobia, but he knew that they existed in the case of McCormick, and in the cases investigated by Dr. Albutt, but whether they would exist in the next case he was unable to say. They were something, at all events, in the nature of discovering what hydrophobia is. There was, he said, a sort of pathological tripod on which hydrophobia rested. They had the condition of the brain involved, also the condition of the medulla oblongata, while the spinal cord seemed to be diseased also, although not to the same extent as the other organs. They knew that one of the characteristic symptoms of hydrophobia was the difficulty of swallowing and the spasms that came of it. In McCormick's case there was a very great disturbance of the respiration, and irregularity of the action of the heart. He presumed, however, that the morbid conditions existed lower than these organs. He was somewhat doubtful about general conclusions, but he thought so far as this case established anything, it showed that the cortical matter of the brain, the medulla oblongata, the spinal cord, and the pneumogastric, and the hyperglossal nerves were all affected. Dr. Clifford Albutt had found symptoms similar to those which he had detailed. Sometimes hydrophobic patients lived for one day, sometimes for five days, and sometimes for seven days. Dr. Hammond next invited the society to the consideration of the question whether hydrophobia is a disease of the nerve centres or of the blood. He supposed it was impossible to answer that question absolutely, but he believed that it was perfectly admissible to suppose that it was a nerve disease from the very beginning, without the blood being affected to the slightest extent. It was perfectly possible to suppose such a state of facts. Take for instance tetanus. It had been ascertained that the essential condition of tetanus was granular degeneration of the spinal cord, which, he submitted, was only the beginning of the fatty degeneration which was found in hydrophobia. If, then, an injury of the nerve was able to induce such a disease as tetanus or lockjaw, why not induce a disease similar to it, like tetanus, for no one who had considered the question could doubt that there was an analogy between them. Epilepsy was another disease induced in the same way as tetanus, and if induced by a disturbance of the peripheral centres, why should it not be the same in the matter of hydrophobia. They had numerous examples of such diseases being induced by the condition of the nerve centres, without any reason to suppose that the blood was at all affected.

Another kindred instance was that of progressive muscular atrophy, which was a disease of the nerve structure. He had known the case of a man who followed the occupation of a gambler, and who by the use of his thumb and finger at the faro-table in certain manipulations which he would not attempt to describe, had produced progressive muscular atrophy, which came to effect the entire muscular and nervous system. In that case, by the excessive use of certain local nerves and muscles, the general disease was produced. That could only proceed from the peripheral centre. He saw no reason, therefore, to suppose it was not possible that hydrophobia should be a disease proceeding from the nerve centres.

### CAN THE DISEASE PROCEED FROM THE BITE OF A NON-RABID DOG.

The next question to which Dr. Hammond invited the attention of the audience, was as to whether hydrophobia might not proceed from the bite of a non-rabid dog, a question, he said, of considerable importance, for on it depended the existence of all the dogs in New-York. He himself was rather inclined to believe that it could, but he would not absolutely say that it did so proceed. There was, however, evidence to lead to the belief that it might proceed from a non-rabid animal. There were numerous cases of the kind on record, and such appeared to be the case of McCormick. The dog by which he was bitten was apparently not rabid, but at the same time he was inclined to believe that he was not the dog that communicated the hydrophobia. He should not say apparently, in reference to this animal, for there was no instance of a dog living two weeks with hydrophobia, and in this case he had lived six weeks, and was still alive. There was another recent case of a young child which was bitten by a slut which was being led by a chain. Three months after hydrophobic symptoms occurred, and the child died in a short time. In this case there was no room for the influence of imagination. Mr. Fleming, Veterinary Surgeon of the Royal Engineers, England, who was a distinguished authority on the subject of hydrophobia, was of opinion that an animal in a condition of fright or anger was capable of communicating hydrophobia to other animals. There was evidence to show that an animal in such a condition might innoculate other animals with true hydrophobia, and there was also evidence to show that the saliva of a man in a similar state might innoculate with the disease. Dr. Hammond next considered the question as to whether hydrophobia ever originates spontaneously from any cause. There were, he said, numerous examples to show that it did, as, for instance, where fright induced the disease. In illustration of this proposition, he instanced the case of a dog being transported on a railway in France when the whistle of the locomotive threw it into a state of great excitement. The dog died of true hydrophobic symptoms. He was not sure, however, whether he bit other dogs or not. Why, he asked, might it not originate in man from the same causes. He was not prepared to say that it did, but he believed that it might originate from certain emotional disturbances. It was a recorded fact, he said, that cholera had been induced by the force of imagination, and in reference to this proposition, he related the case of a number of Austrian prisoners who were under sentence of death, and who were pardoned on the condition that they would sleep in the beds of cholera patients. They accepted the condition, and the disease was induced by the influence of imagination. Epilepsy, tetanus, and St. Vitus' dance were induced in the same way by fright, and why might it not be so in the case of hydrophobia? He believed, with certain reservations, that fright might bring on hydrophobia. There was one striking instance of this case which came within the cognizance of the Medical Society of Montpelier in France. Two brothers were bitten simultaneously by the same dog. One went to Holland, where he remained for ten years. The other, who remained at home, died two years after he was bitten from hydrophobia. The one who went to Holland came home, when he was told of the death of his brother and its cause. That night the symptoms of hydrophobia set in, and he died the next day. He could not believe that the virus could have remained dormant in the system for ten years, and was then developed on hearing of the death of his brother. It appeared to him to be rather a disease of the nervous system, accompanied by well-marked changes induced by emotional disturbance, one of the most common causes of insanity. It was supposed, Dr. Hammond said, that the number of mad dogs was very large, but the fact was that the number of really rabid animals was very small. In the population of Paris, which was about two millions, the average was forty-eight in one year, while the proportion of cases of hydrophobia was two and one-third per annum. In New-York and Brooklyn, with a population of about a million and a half, or more, there were only three certain cases of hydrophobia in the last year. Admitting the doubtful ones, that is to say throwing in the cases of Butler and Entwistle, there were only five cases, and yet these were sufficient to set the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn wild with fright. Again, of the dogs bitten by others having hydrophobia, only twenty-three per cent. became affected, while in the case of men being bitten, the proportion was still less. Mr. Hunter, the distinguished surgeon, knew of twenty-three persons being bitten by rabid dogs, only one of whom became affected, but, so far as his own experience went, he would put the average down as one in fifteen where no precautions were taken. If precautions were taken the average would be still less. Dr. Hammond mentioned here that the dog that bit Ada Clare, the actress, (Mrs. Noyes,) also bit four others, and that Mr. Jennings, one of those bitten, was now present. Mr. Jennings, in reply to Dr. Hammond, stated that the dog bit him on the arm and clung on to his flesh, but the wound was inflicted through his clothes, a circumstance which Dr. Hammond thought would lessen the chances of the virus reaching his arm. In reference to the period of incubation, Dr. Hammond said that it varied considerably. Sometimes it was developed in five days, sometimes it went for twenty months, and if they could believe all they read, twenty years had been known to elapse before it was developed.

### PREVENTION AND TREATMENT.

On the subject of prevention, he said he had only to reiterate what had been frequently said before. In his opinion, there was no remedy equal to excision, if it was adopted in time before the development of the virus. He did not believe that caustic was as good as excision. Mr. Hewitt had tried it a hundred times, and had failed at last, and it was believed that he had committed suicide in consequence. He himself had performed excision for the bite of dogs—some of them supposed to be rabid—some thirty or forty times, and in none of them had hydrophobia occurred. In all cases, he said, he made it a rule to insert a piece of wood in the cutting, so that when drawn away it might take away all the matter with which it was in contact. He believed if this method of prevention were carried out in every case we would have less of hydrophobia than now. In the matter of treatment he advocated the constant application of the primary galvanic current, one pole to the head and the other to the feet of the patient, keeping the current up all the time. He would, in addition, apply ice to the spinal chord and brain, and keep the patient continually immersed in it. He had tried this remedy in tetanus, and the patient got well. He would be more disposed to rely on ice and galvanism than on anything else, so far as external treatment was concerned. Of internal treatment he had nothing to say. In conclusion, Dr. Hammond offered the following resolutions for the acceptance of the Society:

### RESOLUTIONS.

*Resolved*, That the New-York Neurological Society respectfully protests against the recent City ordinance requiring dogs to be muzzled, as being contrary to science, inefficacious in preventing hydrophobia, and cruel in its requirements.

*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this society, the most effectual means of preventing the origination and spread of hydrophobia is by the imposition of a tax upon all dogs kept for use or pleasure; requiring the canine teeth or fangs and the incisor teeth to be blunted as proposed and effected by Bourrel, and the destruction, under proper regulations and by duly authorized persons, of all dogs not licensed or which may be found with the teeth unblunted.

*Resolved*, That it would be expedient to arrest all dogs found running at large, even if the teeth have been blunted, and to keep them in custody a short time till the owner can be notified, that a fine be imposed upon each owner, and upon the non-payment of which the dog should be destroyed.

*Resolved*, That all dogs subject to tax in accordance with the second resolution should be duly registered as licensed, and wear a collar upon which the stamp of the licensing officer and the owner's name should be indelibly impressed.

*Resolved*, In the absence of any legal enactment, the New-York Neurological Society recommends to all owners of dogs to have the teeth of the animals blunted in the following manner, as detailed by Fleming in his *Treatise on Rabies and Hydrophobia*: "The operation is a simple one. For a large dog two assistants are necessary; for a small animal only one. The creature is seated on a table, a gag is fixed in the mouth between the molar teeth by a band passed behind the neck; another band or piece of wide tape fastened around the muzzle at the back of the gag prevents any movement of the jaws. To blunt the incisor teeth a file is used, and to expedite the operation the longer canine teeth or fangs are shortened by sharp nippers, and then smoothly rounded by the file. The gag, of course, must be proportioned in thickness and length to the size of the animal."

Prof. Hammond here produced on the platform a dog whose fangs had been extracted and who is supposed to be incapable of conveying hydrophobia. He was examined by several gentlemen, and the discussion was resumed.

### REPORT OF DR. HADDEN.

Dr. Hadden, who attended McCormick, then made the following report:

On the 24th ult., at 8:30 P. M., I called to attend a young man named Wm. McCormick, residing at No. 302 East Fifty-first street, a native of this City, aged twenty-six years, athletic in appearance, of usually good health, nervous temperament, and of moderately temperate habits; by occupation a driver on an express wagon. He was in bed complaining of nervousness, soreness in his neck and throat, and a strange feeling of tightness around his chest. His countenance was anxious, the pupils of his eyes were dilated, and his general appearance was like one who was in fear of impending danger and not in extreme pain. He told me his throat was so sore he could not swallow anything—not even water. This, he thought, was due to some simple medicine he had taken, and not to any serious ailment. I noticed his throat was not swollen on the outside, and that his voice was whining, and unlike a person suffering from any ordinary soreness within. I, however, examined his throat within, but found nothing to account for his difficulty. It was perfectly healthy in appearance. His pulse, respiration, and temperature were normal, excepting an occasional sigh. I observed, also, a little disposition to hack and spit, but in no way troublesome. He complained also of thirst, but said he could not drink, he knew for the very sight of water made him shudder. I told him his throat was not sore, and urged him to try. He assented, and water was accordingly brought, which at sight caused a violent spasm. He threw himself around in the bed, forward and backward, and told the party to take it away at once or it would kill him. He immediately afterward called for the goblet said he was very thirsty and must drink, seized it, and with a violent effort succeeded in taking a single swallow, which was followed by a severe convulsive shudder and contraction of the muscles of neck and chest. I went into an adjoining room, and inquired of the other members of the family whether he had been bitten by a dog, or any other animal lately. They did not know that he had; had not heard him complain, but said that he was fond of animals, and often carelessly handled them. I told them that I believed his case was one of hydrophobia. They told me that he had been complaining since Sunday, and had not been to business during that time. I returned to him, and inquired of him whether he had been injured lately by any animal. He at first replied in the negative; but on saying to him, "not by a dog?" he remarked only slightly on the knuckle of right hand (showing it to me) by a little black dog, belonging to a baker around the corner, on the avenue. He further stated that there was nothing the matter with the dog, for he had seen it afterward, and only about a week before had been taken to the pound, and the bite was inflicted several weeks before—three or four. Here an important link was lost by my supposing that both the baker and dog were known by the family. The wound had healed completely, and showed no signs of ulceration. Wednesday and the two preceding days he was complaining of general lassitude, and nervous; had not been able to sleep at night; was thirsty, and had drunk a great deal of water; had eaten but little; appetite very poor; and on Wednesday afternoon he seemed to be growing worse. He went out on the street, but soon returned saying that it was very chilly, and could not stand the air at all. While taking a cup of tea at 6 P. M. on the same evening he first showed signs of difficulty in swallowing. Shortly afterward as he was going to the kitchen he was met by a cold draught of air which so staggered him that he nearly fell. He then went to bed, where I found him. After giving the necessary precaution to the family I ordered fifteen grains of bromide of potash to be given every hour. I left and returned at 10:30 P. M., accompanied by Dr. S. B. Tuthill, formerly of the United States Navy. We found him in about the same condition I had left him, only his pulse was irregular and his spasms more frequent. The saliva was a little more troublesome, and he also could not swallow without great difficulty. Dr. Tuthill thought his case a clear one and very bad in appearance. He had seen two others which were very similar. I was called again at 2:30 A. M., the messenger stating that the patient had become very violent, and they were unable to restrain him. I went immediately. Was accompanied by Dr. D. F. Leavitt. We found him in a frightful state of excitement; had broken down the bed, and was struggling with his attendant to get at liberty. He was shouting and crying out to them to let him go, and called for water, which, when brought, he could not drink. His mind was clear, and he knew all those around him; was spitting a viscid saliva, and was careful not to spit on any one, not even on his clothes. It was so abundant that his attendants were obliged to wipe it from his lips. Dr. Leavitt and myself, after viewing the case in all its aspects, concluded to inject in the tissue of the leg one-half a grain of morphine and one-sixty-fourth of a grain of atropine, in solution, which was done at 3 A. M. by Dr. Leavitt. We carefully watched the effect till 3:30 A. M., when, his violence having in no way abated, another injection was given in the same part of three-eighths of a grain of morphine and one-eighth of a grain of atropine, which in some degree produced the characteristic effect of morphine and very clearly the appearances of the atropine, for, notwithstanding he was struggling violently, the saliva, which had been very troublesome, was completely dried up, so much so that the patient himself remarked that he was very thirsty and his mouth felt as if he had been chewing a brick. Fifteen drops of chloroform was then injected with no effects whatever, unless to weaken his already weak and frequent pulse. At 4:15 A. M. three-eighths of a grain of morphine were again introduced under the skin without atropine. This quieted the patient so that he was easily restrained, and he remained in this condition from 4:30 A. M. till 10 A. M., when the effects had so far passed off that the attendants were alarmed at his violence and the abundance of saliva he was spitting from his mouth. Dr. Wm. A. Hammond saw him with me at this time. He supported the diagnosis, and thought well of the treatment; advised its continuance for the two important reasons that it subdued violence and suppressed the flow of saliva, the most important features in this hopeless disease. At 10:15 A. M., by his order, three-eighths of a grain of morphine, in solution, were injected in the tissue of the thigh, which served to temper down the increasing violence of the spasms, but did not stop the flow of saliva. I accordingly, at 10:45 A. M., injunct three-eighths of a grain of morphine and one-fortieth of a grain of atropine, which had the desired effect of producing the quieting effect of the morphine, and the specific effect of the atrope on the salguchs. The poison effects of the morphine and atropine were at no time apparent. He died at 4:15 P. M., June 26, 1874, about twenty-four hours after the first spasm.

### ADDRESS OF PROFESSOR DALTON.

Prof. Dalton observed that heretofore all their efforts were directed to the prevention of hydrophobia, and if they were to succeed finally in understanding what the disease really was as it operated on the system, they might, in process of time, be enabled to have some effective therapeutic measures which at present they had not. Now, the symptoms presented in the case cited were exceedingly interesting on that account, and were particularly important, because they showed, to a certain extent, the mechanism of the disease. Supposing the matter inoculated to be poison. They knew it destroyed life, but the process was not equally well known. He did not think he would go altogether with Dr. Hammond in supposing that the disease was exclusively one of the nervous system. What they knew was that not only was hydrophobia finally fatal on account of the disturbances which it introduced into the nervous system, but they knew that at the commencement it was a disease of the blood. Now, of course, spasmodic diseases such as tetanus, epilepsy, &c., might be produced by mechanical injuries, but hydrophobia was not produced by mechanical injury. The bite of a dog did not produce hydrophobia, but the saliva with which it inoculated the victim. Inoculation meant the introduction of some foreign substance into the system, and many of these poisons entered into the circulation at once. The poison of hydrophobia differed from that of the rattlesnake in remaining in the wound or in the immediate neighborhood of the wound for a considerable length of time. The case in which the disease manifested itself in five or six days after the bite was the earliest case on record, but, generally speaking, the poison remained quiescent a month in the wound. He had looked over most of the cases reported, and he did not find that the disease ever originated except from the bite of a dog. It was true that a great many cases were reported, with many particulars and details; but, with a very few exceptions, these cases were not related by medical men. It is true, they were not to be too skeptical; but when stories of that kind were related by non-professionals, who were not aware of the extreme caution necessary to be employed in observing the details, they should be received with some degree of hesitation. It was a common belief that many persons were buried alive, but among the medical faculty that theory obtained little credence. Other stories were to the effect that living animals might exist in the human stomach, but these were groundless, and though many eminent doctors held that hydrophobia, after being dormant in the system for twenty years, would manifest itself. There were a great many probabilities of mistake. What they did know about hydrophobia, was that it was produced by innoculation, and of that there could be no doubt. With regard to the prevention of the disease, excision was suggested, and it was an admirable mode of treatment, and the only one efficacious in a large number of cases. These cases are those in which the wound healed and left a scar, and where no symptoms of the disease manifested themselves. Suction was also advanced as a preventive of the disease. The idea there was by a prompt suction to draw out the fluid poison inserted, and so far it seemed very plausible, but he doubted very much whether twenty minutes after the poison had come in contact with the tissues this operation would prove effectual. He thought the only way then to destroy the virus was to apply some remedy which would destroy or take away the tissue into which the virus is already inserted. The withdrawal of some of the virus did the patient no good; they should withdraw the whole of it to be useful. He believed that an application of nitrate of silver was the best, for the reason that it was always attainable, and when gotten it was in a convenient and practicable shape for use. There was no trouble about it, and he thought it could be effectual if done in such a way as to thoroughly cauterize the part within a reasonable time, say twelve hours. Excision of a fresh could undoubtedly be carried out, but there was danger unless the piece of wood suggested by Dr. Hammond to be inserted should be taken out entirely. In this process however, he apprehended danger, and the operation should be careful. With respect to the plan for muzzling dogs, they knew that the dog-muzzle was not comfortable, and so far did not prove of any use. In point of fact, the greatest number of cases of hydrophobia resulted in the home circle, where the muzzle was off, and he did not believe that in any sense it was useful. They don't get the disease in the house, and it was possible that the muzzling of dogs, although it may not be a very effectual remedy against their inoculating man, perhaps might seem good with regard to their inoculating each other. If they prevented the dogs from being inoculated, it was his firm belief that man would never have hydrophobia.

### REMARKS OF DR. CROSS.

Dr. Cross called attention to the question whether hydrophobia could be introduced by the bite of a non-rabid dog, as some erroneous ideas were circulated in that respect in regard to his views upon the subject. He believed that to a certain extent this was possible, but there was no conclusive proof of it, and this was a question worthy the consideration of the society. In the large number of cases he had examined he had found good reason to believe that the bite of a non-rabid dog would produce hydrophobia. He had held this theory since 1870, when, with Drs. Hammond and Cooke, he attended a little boy three years of age who was bitten by a dog, and hydrophobia was produced by that bite. The dog was killed afterwards, but up to that time there was no suspicion of rabies. That child had never been exposed to any outside influences except the bite of that dog. But a stronger case was reported by Dr. Grisola, of Paris, who was called to attend a man that had been bitten in the hand six weeks previously by a dog. At the lapse of that time symptoms of hydrophobia manifested themselves in the man, and at the end of four days he died. As far as could be ascertained he was not bitten before, but after his death the dog was taken by Dr. Grisola and killed after four days. A careful examination was made of his brain and spiral chord, and all parts of the animal, but nothing abnormal was detected. That did not conclusively prove that the man could not have been inoculated in some other way, but it was one of the many cases that went to show that this theory was more or less true. The question of spontaneous rabies had been discussed in the Academy of Science in France, and it was shown that it could be generated spontaneously. He did not go so far as Dr. Hammond to believe the spontaneous origin of hydrophobia in man; but he did believe that saliva could be kept so in a non-rabid dog that at particular times he was enabled to inoculate a virus which would produce hydrophobia. What that condition was he could not explain, and he stated it from cases he had read.

### VIEWS OF DR. LEUTE.

Dr. Leute said that he remembered a time when a case of hydrophobia in one of our hospitals created the greatest amount of interest among physicians. That indicated one of two things, either that hydrophobia was much more common now, or that a great many cases which are now termed hydrophobia do not deserve that name. Nervous diseases were now more common than they used to be, but he could not understand why it was so in dogs, as they were not subjected to the same influences as human beings. He thought they should conclude that some of the cases which were reported resembled the dread of hydrophobia, or lyssaphobia, as it was called. It was only one out of every ten or fifteen persons bitten by a dog who became hydrophobic, and one of the most important matters in its treatment was to dispel all excitement. False alarm promoted this disease, or something like it, whose effects were equally as dangerous.

### OTHER OPINIONS.

Dr. Finnell, who attended Entwistle, the man who recently died in Bellevue Hospital, said that as soon as he saw the patient he knew that the symptoms he exhibited were those of hydrophobia. He asked him to drink some water, but he refused, and all he could induce him to do was to dip his fingers into the glass. Entwistle placed his hand on his throat and said there was something there which choked him, and he presented the same symptoms of hydrophobia which he saw manifested in five other cases. He had no conviction that a dog which was not rabid could convey hydrophobia to anybody, and as to its treatment, he never knew a man to recover from the disease. He did not believe that any treatment was going to do any good, for all victims to that dread disease died. Hydrophobia developed itself in Entwistle six weeks after he was bitten, but continuous whisky drinking and worry did not tend to remedy the disease. He reasserted that he died of hydrophobia.

Dr Hammond said he was present at the post-mortem, and he believed Entwistle died from the combined effects of congestion of the brain, whisky, and fright.

The resolutions offered were here put to the meeting and were adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

### AT THE DOG POUND.

At the Dog Pound, yesterday, business was resumed, and seventy-five dogs received during the morning and afternoon. Among the lot were two fierce-looking bloodhounds. One of these not over agreeable-looking fellows was redeemed in the evening by his owner, a German butcher. Of the most valuable animals received were three magnificent Newfoundland dogs, about a dozen pure and half-bred terriers and black-and-tans, and three fine carriage dogs. The next execution takes place to-morrow morning.

### DOGS KILLED.

Patrolman Fitzgerald, of the Twentieth Precinct, killed a mad dog at No. 221 West Thirty-fourth street, yesterday. Patrolman Haughey, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, killed a mad dog at No. 266 Fourth avenue, yesterday.

Patrolman Stevenson, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, shot a mad dog at No. 155 West Thirty-first street, yesterday.

Patrolman Downs, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, killed a mad dog at No. 123 Washington street, yesterday.

A vicious dog was shot by Patrolman Bouton, of the Eighteenth Precinct, at No. 315 Second avenue, yesterday.

Patrolman Murphy, of the Fourth Precinct, killed a dog supposed to be mad, in the store No. 94 Cliff street, yesterday.

Patrolman Gotthold, of the Fifteenth Precinct, shot and killed a rabid dog at No. 196 Sixth avenue, yesterday.

## FIRE-WORKS EXPLOSION IN WASHINGTON SQUARE.

### SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED—SEVERAL OF THE WOUNDED CARED FOR AT THE FIFTEENTH PRECINCT STATION-HOUSE.

An explosion of fire-works occurred in Washington square last night, which happily was not attended by any fatal result, although the escape of many persons from death seemed to have been almost miraculous. The display of fire-works by the City authorities, owing to the inclemency of the weather, was postponed from Saturday evening last until 9:30 o'clock last night. By that time about 5,000 persons, many of whom were children, had assembled in Washington square. The exhibition did not include any "set" pieces, such as are usually displayed in the City Hall Park, but merely consisted of the ignition of rockets, bombs, Chinese serpents, and various colored fires from mortars and stands provided for the purpose. Seventy Police officers, under the command of Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, were on the ground, and kept the people back about 250 feet from the place where the exhibitors were firing the rockets, &c. This place was to the west of the fountain, and between the fountain and the place of firing the rockets a large heap of combustible material, such as rockets, Roman candles, Chinese serpents, bombs, &c., were piled up on the ground. As the men took a rocket from this pile they carried it to the firing stand, and after it had been discharged supplied its place in the same manner. In firing the rockets, however, the men discharged them in a westerly direction, toward Sixth avenue. Shortly before 10 o'clock one of the rockets, on being ignited, owing to there being too little force in the powder, turned in the mortar, and flew in an easterly direction toward the fountain, instead of going toward Sixth avenue. The train of sparks from it fell on the heap of fireworks near the fountain, and a terrible explosion followed. The rockets, bombs, and other missiles were thrown among the crowd, and for a couple of minutes the greatest confusion and consternation prevailed. The Police, by every means in their power, endeavored to restore order, and finally succeeded in doing so. It was then found that several persons had been injured. The crowd at once dispersed, and the exhibition was brought to a close. Capt. Byrnes ordered his men to bring every wounded person they could discover to the Mercer Street Station-house. A great many, however, who had been but slightly injured, were taken home by their friends during the confusion, and the Police were unable to learn their names or addresses. Jacob Van Orden, aged thirty-four, of No. 226 Sullivan Street, was found in the square by Detective Henderson, and taken to the Station-house. He had been struck in the face by a rocket, which tore away the greater part of his upper lip, and fractured his jaw, inflicting a horrible wound. He was attended by Police Surgeon Cook, and taken to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance. Sigmund Wasserman, aged sixteen, of No. 116 Bleecker street, was struck in the stomach by a rocket, and severely injured. He was attended by Dr. Cooke and taken home. Alfred Potter, aged eleven, of No. 152 Spring street, was struck on the hip by a bomb, and slightly injured. He was taken home by his father. Officer Henry Spence, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was struck on the leg with a rocket, and severely injured. He was taken to his residence, No. 309 East Twenty-third street, in an ambulance. No further casualties were reported last night.

## THE WEATHER.

### PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 7—1 A. M.—*For Southern New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, generally clear weather will prevail, with east or south winds, a slight rise of temperature, and falling barometer.*

For Northern New-England and the lower lake region, partly cloudy weather, south-east or south-west winds, rising temperature, and stationary or falling barometer.

### IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

| | 1873. | 1874. | | 1873. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 74° | 63° | 3:30 P. M. | 82° | 82° |
| 6 A. M. | 71° | 64° | 6 P. M. | 78° | 72° |
| 9 A. M. | 73° | 68° | 9 P. M. | 71° | 66° |
| 12 M. | 79° | 73° | 12 P. M. | 68° | 64° |

Average temperature yesterday.....69°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....74½°

### THE FARADAY PROBABLY SEEN AT SEAL ISLAND.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 6.—Capt Colby, of the steamer Falmouth, which arrived this forenoon from Portland, reports, at 1:30 P. M. yesterday, about six miles west by north-west off Seal Island, passed a brig-rigged steamer, with cable-laying gear attached to her bows. It is supposed to be the missing cable steamer Faraday. The steamer Ambassador, which was sent in search of the Faraday, arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

### A RAILROAD OFFERED FOR SALE.

MOBILE, Ala., July 6.—The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad was offered for sale to-day by the Commissioners. Three million dollars was the only offer bid, and, that being less than the minimum price fixed by the court, the sale was adjourned till the first Monday in October.

### HURRICANE IN NEW-JERSEY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—On Saturday evening a hurricane visited Salem, N. J., unroofing buildings, tearing up fruit-trees, and damaging the crops. Mulford's hay-house was entirely demolished; Dunn & Hunt's oil-cloth factory was unroofed. The chimney of Starr & Meriner's canning factory was blown down, damaging the roof. After the storm the streets were almost impassable from the presence of broken tree-limbs and other *débris*.

# WALL STREET TOPICS.

## THE WISCONSIN RAILROAD LAW.

### A FLURRY IN WESTERN RAILROAD STOCKS—RAILROAD COMPANIES BOUND TO ABIDE BY THE STATE LAWS—PROPOSED APPEAL TO THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Wall street was considerably excited yesterday by the intelligence of the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Wisconsin declaring that the Chicago and North-western and Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroads must comply with the recent legislation of that State reducing the passenger and freight tariffs. It was almost universally expected that the United States Court would declare the law unconstitutional, and consequently when it was found that the decision was adverse to the railroad interests it caused quite a panic in railroad securities, which affected not alone the roads particularly concerned but likewise all Western railroads. Under the influence of the news North-western fell off nearly three points, and the stock of other companies followed. The suit was originally instituted by William Frederick Pick, Henry R. Pierson, Moses Taylor, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Bond and Stockholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, against the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, the Wisconsin Railway Commissioners, George H. Paul, Joseph H. Osborn, and John W. Hoyt, and Attorney General Sloan, for an injunction to restrain the railway company from complying with the Potter act and State authorities from enforcing it. It came up in the United States Circuit Court at Madison, Wis., before Judges Drummond, Davis, and Hopkins. In their prayer to the court the petitioners set forth:

1. That the company, under authority of law, had fixed rates of toll for persons and property deemed just, which rates were made in good faith, and that since May, 1867, a reduction of such rates of toll has been made of twenty per cent. on passenger rates and thirty-one per cent. on freight rates.

2. That the revenues of the company from all sources, under the rates of toll fixed by it, have never been sufficient to pay the necessary expense of maintaining the road and its equipment in a proper state of repair and efficiency, and to pay interest upon bonds given for money actually invested in construction, and pay a dividend upon money actually invested in the capital stock.

3. That the average amount of dividends paid by said company since June, 1864, either in money or stock, was the rate of 6 67-100 per cent. on preferred stock, which stock amounts to $21,484,113, and 3 75-100 per cent. on common stock, amounting to $14,993,060. That no dividend at all, either in money or stock, has been made upon its common stock since December, 1872, when the dividend was 3½ per cent., and no dividend on the preferred stock has been made since June, 1873, when the dividend was 3½ per cent.

4. That the total cost of the railroads of this company is $65,090,805. The total earnings for 1873 were $13,816,464. Of these earnings at least 70 per cent. are required to pay the operating expenses of railways, leaving $4,144,938 applicable to other purposes. The total debt is $29,641,500. The cost of road over and above amount of debt is $35,449,300. The total cost of the whole system of railroads owned by the Chicago and North-western Company is stated at $81,356,833. The total earnings of all the roads operate dby the North-western for 1873 were $14,955,033. Deducting seventy per cent. for operating expenses, leaves $4,486,510 applicable to payment of rents upon leased roads, interest, and dividends. The interest paid during 1873 upon bonds of the company was $3,004,782, of which $1,335,635 was in gold. The sum left for dividends to stockholders, and repairing the road and completing equipment, and paying rents, was $1,481,728. The amount paid for rents in 1873 was $928,423, leaving but $553,305 applicable to dividends.

In the argument before the court the counsel for the petitioners urged that the rates fixed by the Legislature of Wisconsin by the act of March, 1874, will reduce the revenues twenty-five per cent., which would be taken from the net earnings of the company. The result produced might be thus stated:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gross earnings, 1873 | $14,955,033 |
| Reduction, twenty-five per cent | 3,738,758 |
| Gross earnings under the law | $11,216,275 |
| Deduct operating expenses | 10,468,523 |
| Net earnings under the law | $747,752 |

The debt of the company is $44,303,500, and the annual interest thereon is $3,004,783. The law of Wisconsin would leave only $747,752 of the earnings of the company with which to pay that interest, and nothing for dividends.

The decision of the court denying the injunction sought is regarded by prominent railroad men on Wall street with considerable consternation. It is feared that Lake Shore, Rock Island, and other Western roads will be the next object of attack, and the only hope entertained is that the decision will not be upheld by the Supreme Court. Mr. Russell Sage, President of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, stated yesterday to a reporter of THE TIMES that it was impossible to exaggerate the importance of the decision. If confirmed by the Supreme Court it would be disastrous not alone to the Western roads, but to the entire railroad interests of the country. Another gentleman, a member of a prominent banking firm largely interested in Western roads, said the effect of the decision would be to hand over every railroad in the West—and, for the matter of that, in the East—into the hands of "legislative strikers." A well-known broker, commenting on the news, said that the people of the West would be the greatest sufferers if the decision should be upheld, as it would divert capital from that region, and cause capitalists to withdraw as quickly as possible from the support of Western railroad enterprises. Many German bankers, holders of Western railroad securities, were especially indignant and astonished at the decision, and denounced it in no measured terms. The case will be argued on Friday next, with a view to preparing an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. It is generally believed that, pending that appeal, no harassing action will be adopted toward the roads, though in some quarters it is stated that, in the event of the companies failing to comply with the provisions of the law, the Attorney General of the State will at once commence proceedings against the Directors of the roads.

### THE FREEDMAN'S BANK.

The New-York branch of the Freedman's Savings Bank, which suspended business recently, has not yet resumed its operations. The officers of the institution are waiting for instructions from the Commissioners appointed last week to wind up its affairs, but who have not yet entered upon their duties.

## THE LIQUOR-DEALERS.

### A STATE CONVENTION TO BE CALLED.

The New-York Liquor-dealers' Protective Union held a quarterly meeting at Masonic Hall last night. A. Herzberg presided. A communication was received announcing the formation of a liquor-dealers' protective organization for Kings County, with John B. Meyenburg as President, and, in accordance with a request made in the communication, a resolution was passed that a committee of five be sent as a delegation of conference to the new organization, on its stated meeting, at the Brooklyn Assembly Rooms. The main feature of the proceedings was the reading by Mr. Thomas Jefferson Montgomery of an address from the President to the association. After the address, with a view of excluding from the association persons engaged in disreputable callings, who use the name of liquor-dealers to conceal their real professions, and who cast a stigma on the entire liquor trade, a resolution was passed declaring that it shall be the duty of every member to inform the Executive Committee of all cases where members should be found out to be engaged in other than a legitimate calling; and inviting the general public to notify the Executive Committee of the association if it should be discovered that any of its members are engaged in disreputable business. The accused in such cases is to have a fair and impartial hearing in his defense before a committee, and, if found guilty, shall be expelled. It was stated that several parties, who, under the guise of being liquor-dealers, are engaged in disreputable callings, have already attempted to gain admission to the Union as members. About 280 new members were enrolled last evening, making a total of about 4,000 on the roll of membership. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Executive Committee to take action for calling a State Convention of liquor-dealers, and to employ the funds of the Union necessary to carry out that object.

### BOARD OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church met yesterday. There were present Rev. Doctors Ormiston, Van Cleef, Duryea, and Riley, and Messrs. S. R. W. Heath and S. B. Stewart. Appropriations were made to several churches, and an assistant missionary was sent to the "Thousand Islands," N. Y.

### A "CRUEL AND INHUMAN WIFE."

The singular suit of Jules D. Meyer vs. Ellen D. Meyer, in which the plaintiff prays for separation for bed and board on the ground of "cruel and inhuman treatment by the defendant," was decided in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, by Judge Westbrook. In his decision Judge Westbrook says: "I have granted this with great hesitation and doubt, my own judgment being that the revised statutes which prescribe a system of divorce, repeal by necessary implication the old act of 1824, on which this suit is founded. The late Chancellor Walworth, however, in two cases has held otherwise. I also am informed that the Court of Common Pleas of this City has also so held. I reluctantly, at Special Term, follow their precedents, reserving hereafter the right to review them."

### FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.

Vincenzo Biancomano, the Italian rag-picker who was stabbed on Friday last, at No. 40 Mulberry street, by another ragman named Josefo Pachiari, died in the Park Hospital yesterday. The facts in the case have been already published in THE TIMES. On Friday morning, Biancomano claimed a balance of four cents from the price of a bundle of rags which he had sold Pachiari. Pachiari gave Biancomano the lie, saying that he owed him but two cents. An altercation followed, during which Pachiari drew a clasp knife and stabbed Biancomano in the abdomen. Pachiari was promptly arrested by Captain Kennedy of the Sixth Precinct, and locked up at the Tombs. Coroner Kessler will hold an inquest in the case to-day.

## BASE-BALL.

### TOURNAMENT AT WATERTOWN, N. Y.

A grand base-ball tournament has been in progress in Watertown, N. Y., for several days past, in which fourteen of the best amateur clubs of the United States and Canada participated. Yesterday forenoon the Maple Leaf Club, of Guelph, Ontario, the champions of Canada, beat the Nassaus, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the amateur champions of the United States, by a score of 13 to 8. The Nassau Club won the first prize of the tournament here last year. The Maple Leaf Club have been victorious in every game they have played at this tournament. They have only to win one game to-day to take the first prize of $500. In any event they will get the second prize of $200. The crowd in attendance was large, and the tournament has been a success financially and otherwise. It will close to-morrow.

### THE PHILADELPHIAS AND ATLANTICS.

About 600 persons witnessed the game of base-ball between the Atlantic and Philadelphia Clubs in Philadelphia yesterday afternoon. A sharp game was expected, but the Atlantics were unable to hit Cummings, they scoring only in one inning. The Philadelphians played well, outbatting and out-fielding their opponents. The Atlantics made but six first-base hits with a total of eight. The Philadelphians made eighteen base hits, with a total of twenty-nine. The latter were charged with five fielding errors, and the Atlantics with eight. The Philadelphians earned four runs. The following is the score:

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphias | 0 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —14 |
| Atlantics | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — 2 |

### YALE VS. MUTUALS.

The Yale University nine played a practice game of base-ball with the Mutuals, on the Union Grounds, yesterday. The collegians were entirely overmatched, and the professionals had a comparatively easy time in defeating them, owing to their inability to hit Matthews' very effective pitching. In the eighth inning, after Matthews and Hatfield had changed positions, the Yale men made their first and only run on a very wild throw by Burdock. The following is the score in full:

| YALE. | R. | 1B. | P. | O. A. | MUTUAL. | R. | 1B. | P. | O. A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hotchkiss, c. f. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | Higham, r. f. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Nevins, 3d b. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | Allison, c. | 0 | 2 | 9 | 1 |
| Bentley, c. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | Start, 1st b. | 2 | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Avery, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | Matthews, p. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Bigelow, 1st b. | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | Hatfield, l. f. | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Osborn, s. s. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | Nelson, 2d b. | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Maxwell, 2d b. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 8 | Burdock, 3d b. | 5 | 3 | 6 | 2 |
| Smith, r. f. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Remsen, c. f. | 3 | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Foster, l. f. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Carey, s. s. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Total | 1 | 2 | 27 | 19 | Total | 21 | 22 | 27 | 8 |

INNINGS.

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mutual | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | —21 |
| Yale | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | — 1 |

Umpire—Mr. Mitchell, of the Yale Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and five minutes.
First Base by Errors—Yale, 2; Mutual, 7.
Runs Earned—Mutual, 6; Yale, 0.
Wides pitched by Avery, 23; by Matthews, 33.

To-day the Princeton and Yale Clubs will play their return game on the Union Grounds.

### THE REVISED ESTIMATES.

The following is a copy of the communication sent by President Stebbins, of the Department of Parks, to the Board of Apportionment:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS,
No. 36 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1874.

*To the Honorable the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:*

I have addressed two respectful communications to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, asking the views of its members in respect to the restrictions placed upon this department by the late action of the board.

I desire to repeat, respectfully but earnestly, that the Department of Parks is placed in a position of great embarrassment. Its accounts are interfered with, and I am unable to make out the necessary rolls for the payment of the employes.

The instructions of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, as embodied in its levy, are in direct conflict with the provisions of the laws which have heretofore been the guide of this department.

I desire to say that the reductions made in the appropriations of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and what we deem to be the legal restrictions placed upon our action, render it impossible to proceed with the work of the department.

If the restrictions placed upon us by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment are obligatory upon us we shall be obliged to discontinue operations.

It is to avoid this calamity that I solicit an early reply to this letter, and remain your obedient servant,

HENRY G. STEBBINS,
President Department Public Parks.

### A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A desperate attempt at murder and suicide was made in New-Brunswick, N. J., about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Thomas Kemp, an employe in Janeway's factory, near the railroad depot, took his three children out with him after dinner, and, proceeding to the upper lock of the canal, threw them into the water, and then jumped in himself. The children screamed lustily for assistance, and soon a crowd collected and succeeded in rescuing all except the eldest child, a girl about thirteen years old. Kemp himself was taken out in an exhausted condition, and his recovery is considered doubtful. The other children, although very much exhausted, are now considered out of danger. Kemp is said to be sober, industrious, and a man of considerable intelligence. Domestic trouble is assigned as the cause which prompted him to commit the deed. Coroner Schuyler has summoned a jury, and will hold an inquest on the body of the girl who was drowned.

### A DELIBERATE SUICIDE.

William Nucles, aged sixty-two years, a well-known real estate dealer in Rutherford Park, New Jersey, committed suicide in his office yesterday afternoon. He was very sullen when he went to his office yesterday afternoon, but nothing very unusual was noticed in his appearance by his friends. About 2 o'clock, while the office men were at dinner he entered his private office and deliberately drew a pistol and shot himself in the mouth, the ball entering his brain, killing him almost instantly. When the clerks returned half an hour later they found him lying on the floor dead. He was formerly a Colonel in the rebel army. Business failures is supposed to have led him to the rash act.

### FUNERAL OF THE BROOKLYN STUDENT DROWNED IN SWITZERLAND.

At the Tabernacle on Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, yesterday, funeral services took place over the body of John R. Crane, who was drowned while boating with some fellow-students on Lake Lucerne, in Switzerland, on the 14th of May last. Rev. Dr. Duryea officiated, and the church was crowded by the friends of the deceased. The remains were interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

### SUPPOSED CASE OF MURDER.

SALEM, Mass., July 6.—The dead body of Frank F. Young, of North Andover, was found in Danversport to-day partly submerged in water, with a fatal wound penetrating to the brain over the left eye, inflicted with some blunt instrument. A six-barrelled pistol lay near the body, with one chamber discharged. A surgical examination dissipated the idea of suicide, as the man was not shot. The circumstances strongly indicate that he was murdered and thrown into the water, the pistol being left to give the impression of suicide. The deceased was thirty-two years old, unmarried, and of dissipated habits.

### PREPARING FOR AN EXECUTION.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 6.—The scaffold and all arrangements have been completed for the execution of Rosentine and Moody, (colored men,) who murdered Behm, near Middletown. They will be hanged on Thursday next, the 9th inst.

### REPEATING RIFLES IN EUROPEAN ARMIES.

The first serious attempt made to improve on the breech-loading system of small arms, observes the *Pall Mall Gazette*, was that tried in the American civil war by the Federal cavalry, a number of whose regiments were armed with the repeating Spenser rifle, capable of throwing six or seven rounds in succession from a magazine carried in the stock. Probably it is the very obvious objection of the waste of ammunition likely to ensue that has caused all the European governments to refrain from following out the idea thus opened—unless, indeed, the mitrailleur may be regarded as a development of the repeater. The Swiss Government, however, moved in 1870 by the necessity of doing something to put its militia army more on an equality with the regular troops of its neighbors, resolved to adopt the repeater as the national weapon for its infantry, and that of Herr Vetterli was selected, which carries eleven spare cartridges in a sort of second barrel lying in the position of the old ramrod, and can discharge them all in rapid succession. A great part of the Swiss battalions are now in possession of their new weapon, and the order has lately been given that the recruits of each year are to receive them for their first course of musketry instruction. But as with our own Martini-Henry, some practical objections have been formed on a general trial to the details of the weapon which experts had selected; and we learn that a special committee of some of the best known of the Federal officers, presided over by Gen. Hersog, is now sitting to recommend certain minor alterations that are needed in the details of the Vetterli arm. The principle of the repeating charge is not, however, affected, and will be retained for the whole of the Swiss service. The Italians are also this year trying experiments with it, having armed some picked men of a number of their battalions with a supply of the Vetterli repeaters purchased in Switzerland.

### THE RECENT DISTURBANCE IN ROME.

A Roman telegram, says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 24th ult., states that of the seven persons who were arrested on Sunday in connection with the demonstration in front of the Vatican, four have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from six to eighteen months. The charge against them was uttering seditious cries, and opposing the Police in the execution of their duty. A correction appears of what the telegram terms an exaggerated report relative to the arrest of English and American ladies in connection with this affair. The facts are said to be these: Five English ladies and one American, who refused to leave the square after the summons made by the officer in command of the troops, were requested by the Police to go to the nearest station, where the official on duty explained the necessity of obeying the law, and immediately afterward released them.

### RESPECT TO THE COURT.

The Cour de Cassation of Paris has just given judgment in a somewhat curious case. It is customary in many Oriental Courts of Justice for the advocates as well as the public to take off their shoes on entering, as a sign of respect to the bench. M. Pannoutombi, a native advocate of Pondicherry, some time ago took upon himself to transgress this custom and to keep his shoes on in the presence of the Judges. For this he was suitably admonished; but M. Pannoutombi rebelled, and maintained that he had a right to appear in court with or without his shoes, according to his convenience or fancy. He was in consequence forbidden to practice. M. Pannoutombi appealed to the French Minister of Justice, who quashed the decision of the Court of Pondicherry. The affair was carried before the Cour de Cassation, whose solemn sanction henceforth authorizes M. Pannoutombi to keep his shoes on in the discharge of his professional duties.

### A FAMOUS AGATE.

A resident of Indianapolis has a moss agate stone, which he picked up 200 hundred miles north-west of Fort Buford, in Dacotah Territory. It is set in gold and worn as a breast-pin, is nearly an inch long and more than half an inch wide. The disposition of the moss resembles very clearly a castle with three distinct towers and a long, low wall extending back in the rear, while beyond is the sea line very distinctly defined. The castle seems to be sitting on the brow of a bold promontory, and the view down the side in the foreground is very much broken, and there are two distinct lines of road leading up to the gates. The combination of colors is asserted to be very striking and beautiful.

**The Handkerchief or Fan** sprinkled with "PHALON NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" retains its entrancing fragrance. Every druggist keeps it. The "PHALON HAIR INVIGORATOR," a splendid and refreshing TONIC.—*Advertisement.*

**The Tender Skin of Infants.**

Mothers, if you knew the worth of BURNETT'S KALLISTON, you would never be without it.—*Advertisement.*

POMEROY & CO., No. 744 Broadway, sell for $4 the best "ELASTIC TRUSS" ever invented.—*Advertisement.*

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

**For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the** HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

**Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is** splendid: best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

**Love Turns His Back**

on slovenliness, as regards the teeth. Keep them pure, all ye who wish to be beloved and caressed. SOZODONT is unequaled as a means of whitening, polishing, and preserving them.

**Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.**
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

**Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California** Water, the new toilet luxury.

## MARRIED.

FOWLER—CODINGTON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in this City, by Rev. D. W. C. Van Goosbeek, of North New-York, Mr. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Jr., of White Plains, to Miss MARY E., youngest daughter of George F. Codington, Esq.

## DIED.

ANDERSON.—Suddenly, at Passaic, N. J., on July 4, JOHN, eldest son of Wm. S. Anderson.

Funeral at his father's house on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited to attend without further notice.

COREY.—In this City, Sunday, July 5, 1874, EDWIN F. COREY, aged 67 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, July 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 302 2d av.

DEAS.—On the 3d inst., Miss PHOEBE DEAS.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 139 West 13th st., on Tuesday afternoon, July 7, at 2 o'clock. Funeral services at Grove Church, New-Durham, N. J., where the remains will be placed in the family vault.

FRAZEE.—On Thursday, July 2, 1874, at Davenport, Iowa, Mrs. MARY A. FRAZEE, wife of the late Richard R. Frazee, in the 71st year of her age.

GASQUET.—At Violet Bank, near Petersburg, Va., on Sunday, June 28, 1874, MARTHA JEFFERSON VAUGHAN, wife of the late W. A. Gasquet, of New-Orleans, aged 68 years.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

JENKINS.—On Friday, July 3, JAMES JENKINS, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Washington av., between 8th and 9th sts., Morrisania, on Tuesday, July 7, at 11 o'clock. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 10:13. Carriages will be in waiting at Morrisania Depot.

SMITH.—At New-Utrecht, Long Island, Sunday, 5th inst., MARIA, widow of Henry Smith, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence at New-Utrecht, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THURGAR.—On Sunday, July 5, GEORGE C. C. THURGAR, of Yorkshire, England.

TURNBULL.—On Monday, July 6, JOHN TURNBULL, a native of Scotland, in the 57th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 320 East 78th st., on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 2 P. M.

VAN IDERSTINE.—On Saturday evening, July 4, SARAH AMANDA, wife of John Van Iderstine.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33d st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 2 P. M.

WHALEN.—On Monday, July 6, MARY CASMILLTIA only child of Daniel and Sarah A. Whalen, aged 11 months and 24 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

PROF. S. DE GRATH'S PAIN SPONGE CURES headache. Prof. S. De Grath's Deobstruent No. 2 cures rheumatism, neuralgia, cramps, cholera morbus, or dysentery or Summer complaint. Prof. S. De Grath's Scrofulia Fluid for scrofula, dropsy, erysipelas, or ulcers or sores. Prof. S. De Grath's Hair Restorer prevents the hair from falling out, and removes dandruff, and keeps the hair in natural color. Prof. S. De Grath's Asthma Powders have never failed in curing asthma. None of the above medicines are genuine without the registered trade-mark in the Patent Office June 10, 1873, and my signature. Mrs. S. DE GRATH, sole manufacturer and proprietor, depot Jersey City. General agents, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Nos. 8 and 9 College place, New-York.

$250 LOTS IN NEW-YORK CITY.—$75 cash, balance easy payments; beautiful high ground—Woodlawn Heights; rapid transit; only 29 minutes; great opportunity to buy City lots at lower prices than Long Island and New Jersey lands, miles from New-York after crossing East and Hudson rivers; best location in new wards; neighborhood being rapidly improved; 16 houses just built, 40 more under contract; valuable map of 23d and 24th Wards, and free railroad tickets given parties wishing to examine lots; our agents will accompany parties to the property.
POTTER BROTHERS, No. 4 Warren st.

AT FLUSHING YOU CAN BEHOLD THE MOST charming and beautiful young city in the United States. It is but SIX MILES from Hunter's Point; only twenty minutes, in PALATIAL CARS; FARE TEN CENTS; 120 trains daily; seven depots to aid its growth. If you never have been there, accept our invitation, and visit it at once. Maps and free tickets at REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 355 3D AV., CORNER 26TH ST. B. W. HITCHCOCK.

### POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, July 11, 1874, will close at this office as follows: on WEDNESDAY at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

DR. BROADBENT'S MAGNETIC ELECTRICAL Baths are a positive cure for deafness, paralysis, dyspepsia, neuralgia, rheumatism, tumors, &c. Try them. No. 178 2d av., New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

## POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at Head-quarters, Nos. 189 and 191 Chatham st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 P. M., to take action on the proposed amendments to the constitution.
DENIS SHEA, President.
THOMAS BROWN, Secretary.

## THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No sales were noticed to take place at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, July 6, and no business of any kind was transacted, while on the street the market was generally quiet.

### TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The following public sales are announced for to-day, all at the Exchange:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Moses Ely, Esq., Referee, of a house and plot 72 by 94 by 108.2 by 116.11, on West One Hundred and Eleventh street, south side, 53 feet west of Tenth avenue; and a house and lot 18.4 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, south side, 310 feet west of Second avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. D. Weeks, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot 20.6 by 98.9, No. 143 East Twenty-first street, north side, 150 feet west of Third avenue.

By Lespinasse & Friedman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. Waddington, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot 20 by 100.5, on East Forty-sixth street, north side, 175 feet west of Lexington avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 183.4 by 230.5 by 302.11, on Nichols place, south-west corner of Prescott avenue, Dyckman tract; and a plot, 51.9 by 202 by 54.3 by 235.5, on Nichols place, south side, 183.4 feet west of Prescott avenue, adjoining above.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, of an interest in a plot of land, 100 by 170, on East Sixty-ninth street, south side, 398 feet east of Avenue A.

### THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, July 4, plans for new buildings have been submitted and unsafe buildings reported at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

*New Buildings.*

Madison avenue, No. 254, one brown-stone first-class dwelling, four stories, 24.4x55.6; C. Reilly, owner.

East Fifteenth street, Nos. 625 and 627, one brick work shop, four stories, 50x40; J. A. Colton, owner.

Central avenue, east side, on line of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street, on frame hotel, two stories, 40x40; W. H. Florence, owner.

East Twenty-ninth street, No. 337, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 25x53: John Burke, owner.

East Thirteenth street, No. 539, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 25x52; James Doherts, owner.

Seventy-seventh street, south side, 180 feet east of Third avenue, one brick second class dwelling, two stories, 25x32; James Walsh, owner.

Monroe street, No. 89, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25x72; Mr. Baecht, owner.

One Hundred and Ninth street, north side, 175 feet west of Tenth avenue, rear, one brick tenement, four stories, 25x30; Robert Beck, owner.

West Twenty-third street, No. 266, one iron and brown stone French apartment building, four stories, 23x65; Edwin P. Smith, owner.

East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Nos. 77 and 79, one brick work shop, one story, 50x30; Charles Schildwechter, owner.

Estimated cost of the erection of the ten buildings enumerated, $124.700.

*Unsafe Buildings.*

St. John's lane, No. 1, unsafe north and rear walls arches and chimney; S. Berry, owner.

West Tenth street, No. 297, unsafe front and easterly wall; Alfred N. & W. H. Badelston, owners.

East Forty-fifth street, Nos. from 322 to 332, unsafe front wall and easterly brick pier; Jacob Robinson, owner.

Duane street, No. 29, unsafe brick arches on rear second story; Michael Curran, owner.

East Forty-second street, No. 216, unsafe board fence; M. L. Goldstein and M. Rosenthal, owners.

Forsyth street, Nos. 100 and 102, unsafe north and south walls; Barak S. Coles, owner.

Clinton street, No. 160, unsafe west gable wall and ceilings; W. D. Tallman, agent.

Gold street, No. 45, unsafe north and rear walls and arches; Theo. R. B. DeGroot, owner.

Gold street, No. 47, unsafe north and west walls and floor beams; Theo. R. B. DeGroot, owner.

Gold street, No. 49, unsafe front and rear walls; Lorillard estate, owners.

Stanton street, No. 249, unsafe party walls and floors (generally unsafe;) Patrick Bergin, owner.

West Thirty-ninth street, 85 feet west of Tenth avenue, unsafe girders and supports; David Stevenson, owner.

Water street, No. 316, unsafe generally (floors;) A. S. Hatch, owner.

Avenue A, south-east corner of Twentieth street, dangerously unsafe (generally;) Pierre J. Hardy, owner.

Bleecker street, Nos. 47 and 49, unsafe brick wall in rear of yard; J. Ayres, owner.

Greenwich street, No. 191, unsafe rear wall and first-story floor beams; J. Bonnell, owner.

Grand street, No. 455, unsafe front stoop; John Kavanagh, owner.

Madison street, No. 374, unsafe generally throughout; Mr. Vandewater, owner.

Mercer street, No. 145, unsafe front wooden gutter; Chas. White, owner.

Second avenue, No. 26, unsafe rear wall, lintels, and sills; Chas. D. Meyer, owner.

Seventh avenue, north-west corner of Twenty-fourth street, unsafe north gable wall; Peter Dolan, owner.

Amity street, No. 106, unsafe front wall and front basement ashlar; Mr. Posner, owner.

West Fifty-fourth street, No. 126, unsafe rear wall; Mr. Duffy, owner.

Twenty-second street, north side, 50 feet east of Avenue A, unsafe east gable wall; James B. Ogden, owner.

East Twenty-second street, No. 204, unsafe rear wall; James Keenan, owner.

Third avenue, No. 662, unsafe chimneys; Jeremiah Keyser, owner.

Third avenue, No. 686, unsafe chimneys; Mrs. Doherty, owner.

Third avenue, No. 688, unsafe chimneys; Mrs. Doherty, owner.

Bleecker street, No. 108, unsafe chimneys; P. H. Tusker, owner.

Fulton street, Nos. 80, 82, 84, and 86, unsafe chimneys; Lorillard estate, owner.

## RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

*Friday, July 3.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Boulevard, e. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 151st st., 25x100. | $6,250 |
| Clinton st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Hester st., 25x100 | 31,000 |
| McDougal st., w. s., 20.1 ft. n. of Vandam st., 20x68.6 | 10,000 |
| Rivington st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Essex st., 20x75 | 14,000 |
| 2d st., s. s., about 322.9 ft. e of Avenue B, 24.9x83.4; 2d st., s. s., 288.3 ft. w. of Avenue C, 24.9x78.6 | 27,000 |
| 8th st., s. s., 293.10 ft. e. of Avenue C, 19.10x97.6 | 13,750 |
| 11th st., s. s., 443 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x94.1 | 15,500 |
| 26th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th av., 50x98.9 | 25,000 |
| 31st st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x97.6 | 12,500 |
| 36th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x98.9 | 4,500 |
| 43d st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x100.5 | 22,000 |
| 54th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.5 | 17,400 |
| 54th st., No. 106 East, s. s., 67.6 ft. e. of 4th av., 22.6x78.5 | 27,000 |
| 94th st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 11th av., 50x100.8 | 7,500 |
| 115th st., s. s., 520 ft. w. of 3d av., 100x— | 22,000 |
| Opdyke av., s. w. corner of 3d st., 100x200, to Willard av., Woodlawn Heights | 2,200 |
| Washington av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Springfield st., 25x100, Morrisania | 1,200 |
| 1st av., No. 977, w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 54th st., 25x75 | 20,850 |
| 1st av., s. w. corner of 54th st., 25.5x75 | 27,000 |
| 2d av., w. s., 20.1 ft. s. of 43d st., 20.1x75 | 9,500 |
| 10th av., s. w. corner of 99th st., 20x78.10 | 2,050 |
| Same property | 1,941 |
| 10th av., w. s., 20 ft. s. of 99th st., 20x80 | 1,400 |
| Same property | 1,325 |
| 10th av., w. s., 61.8 ft. s. of 99th st., 21.8x80.2; 99th st., s. s., 77.6 ft. w. of 10th av., 33.8x58.4 | 2,991 |
| Same property | 3,160 |

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broadway, Washington place, Waverley place, and Mercer st., the New-York Hotel, except stores on Broadway and parlor adjoining main entrance on south, and basement beneath said parlor | $12,500 |

LEASE RECORDED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Forsyth st., No. 80, about 10 years, per year | $2,200 |

## VERDICT FOR A NEW-YORKER.

The case of Henry Day, of New-York City, against Amos Gould, of Owosso, Mich., which had been on trial in the United States Circuit Court, Detroit, for a week, was concluded on Monday, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing his damages at $33,020 65. The facts in the case reveal a rather singular state of affairs, and are thus explained by the Detroit *Free Press:* "It was claimed by the plaintiff that Mr. Gould fraudulently conveyed upward of 5,000 acres of land belonging to Mr. Day, and located in Saginaw, Bay, Gratiot, and Iosco Counties, Mich. In support of this allegation he brought proof that in 1865 a certain Mr. Anthony, of New-York, conveyed the lands in question to his brother-in-law, one Jackson. Two months afterward Mr. Jackson and wife were appealed to to reconvey the lands to Mrs. Anthony. The request was complied with, but the deed was mislaid, and, consequently, was not recorded. Mr. Day, the plaintiff, subsequently purchased the property of Mrs. Anthony in settlement of old claims against Anthony. This was in 1867, and the deeds were duly recorded in the four counties. In 1869, Mr. Day having meantime sold two sections, he discovered that the record title still rested in Jackson. He therefore wrote to Jackson asking him to clear up the matter, but, instead of responding to Day, he put himself in communication with Mr. Gould, telling that gentleman that he had a claim against Mr. Day of $781, and instructing him to sell enough of the land to liquidate the claim and pay himself well for his trouble. Gould sold the entire property, alleging as a defense in court that he did it in the interest of Michigan creditors of Anthony. There was no proof of this introduced, however, and the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff."

## A CAT RESCUED BY A HORSE.

The Birmingham (Conn.) *Transcript* relates the following: "A very curious exhibition of animal instinct occurred on the hill near the watering-trough in Derby, Sunday afternoon. Two coach-dogs belonging to Mr. Gilbert had been chasing a cat, and one of them had caught the cat and was shaking it, while the other looked on, not daring to assist on account of the claws. A horse belonging to Mr. Rowell, the Selectman, was pasturing near by, and, seeing the disturbance, laid its ears back flat, and, making a strange noise, jumped off from the bank and ran after them, snapping at the dog and biting it so that it dropped the cat and ran 'ki-yi-ing' down the street. The cat dragged itself away, and the horse returned quietly to its pasture."

## ANOTHER CONGRESSMAN DECLINES.

Hon. William J. Albert, Republican Member of Congress from the Fifth District of Maryland, has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election. He says that the duties of Representative have proved too arduous and exacting for him to undertake its cares and responsibilities for a second term, and that advancing years and declining health and strength admonish him to leave the field of politics to resume the path of private life, more congenial to his tastes and habits. He adds that he retires from public life with the conviction of having discharged the duties of the position to the extent of his ability for the best interests of the whole country.

## FRIGHTFUL CRIME AT MULHAUSEN.

The Cologne *Gazette* of June 16 contains an account of a most frightful case of double murder committed at Mülhausen, in Elsass, on the night of June 12. A fellow called Joseph Most, between twenty and thirty years of age, had lived for about a year, but not on the best terms, with his mother, (a widow,) two sisters of twenty and eleven years respectively, and a brother of seventeen, and had repeatedly, and especially in the last week, denounced the eldest sister before the Police as the poisoner of his father, while there were not, to all appearances, the slightest grounds for suspecting her. Six weeks ago he left his mother's house, and took one for himself. On the evening of June 12 last, toward 11 o'clock, he suddenly appeared, armed with a newly-purchased dagger-knife, at the residence of his mother, got gently over the yard gate, put the dogs into their house, and then passed through the kitchen, first of all into the sleeping-room of his brother, whom he killed almost in a moment by a deep plunge of the dagger into his throat. The murderer then tried to get into his mother's room which was provided with a glass door, and in which were also his sisters, all of whom had been awoke by the noise. These, with the exception of the younger sister, who fled through the window into the street screaming for help, held the glass door with all their might. The murderer struck in the panes of glass, and thrusting through the opening, inflicted several blows upon his mother, till she succeeded in making her escape through the window. The elder sister, who had already received several wounds, could not hold the door any longer, and was at once fatally wounded by the inhuman brother. He then struck a light, and asked the sister, "Are you dead?" *(Bist du todt?)* As she opened her eyes, he struck in cold blood once more the dagger into her breast, saying, "There, I will give you one more that you may have enough!" Hereupon he betook himself to his own house, changed his clothes, and then went out. But about 11:30 that night he was apprehended in the street, when he quietly allowed himself to be conducted away. On June 13 he had, on being heard by the Police Commissioners, already confessed all that is related above.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**ELEGANT FOUR-STORY STONE-FRONT** house on the north side of 22d st., just east of Broadway, the residence of a gentleman soon to leave for Europe. This house is one of the most desirable in the City, being thirty-four feet wide, (called a three-quarter; that is to say, nearly three-quarters of fifty feet;) this house can be bought at a bargain, with or without the costly furniture, mostly European, Japanese, &c.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

**A BARGAIN.**—AN EXTRA-WIDE CORNER HOUSE on Madison av and 56th st.; has three stories finished in cabinet; all latest improvements; electric bells to every room and hall; inspection desired. Apply on premises.

**ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP**—NO. 18 East 57th st.; No. 1 East 53d st.; No. 18 West 53d st.; No. 17 East 48th st.; Fifth av., Nos. 584, 614, 675, and 781. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

**FOR SALE**—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 25 East 31st st., near Madison av., with the principal furniture; possession immediately; price $25,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

## FLUSHING LOTS.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITIES
FOR OWNING A HOME
AND INVESTING IN CHOICE LOTS
UPON REMARKABLY EASY TERMS.

No place of its size in the United States presents the attractions and inducements offered at Flushing. It is the nearest suburban city to New-York—only six miles from Hunter's Point; fare ten cents in palatial cars; 120 trains; seven depots; fifty minutes from New-York City Hall by James Slip Ferry, and thirty minutes by Thirty-fourth Street Ferry; commutation for cars and ferry but $68 per year; ten churches; splendid school-houses; gas-lighted and sewered; sidewalks flagged and shaded by trees of fine growth; most elegant shrubbery surrounding nearly every residence; fine boating, fishing, and driving; it has no equal.

Practically nearer than either Yorkville or Harlem, with quick transit already, with a large population, many engaged in business in this City; possessing intelligence, wealth, and enterprise, this young city is bound to become great and prosperous. Lots can now be had for residences from $600 to $800, and the best for business purposes, from $1,000 to $5,000.

Monthly installments received from purchasers, or twenty per cent. down; forty per cent. in five years, and forty per cent. in ten years. Warranty deeds, maps, and free tickets on application at
B. W. HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters,
No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st.,
or opposite Main Street Depot, in Flushing.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—FURNISHED, A HANDSOME house of seven rooms, with large garden, in Haddam, Conn., within five minutes' walk of depot and steam-boat landing, in good neighborhood; schools and churches. Apply to ALBERT CLARK, No. 336 Broadway.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

### ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, the Assignee of the estate of the Columbia Paper Company, of the town of Chatham, in the County of Columbia, and State of New-York, bankrupt, will sell at public auction at the office of said company, on the premises hereinafter described, on the 16th day of June, 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, all the real and personal property belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, free and clear of all liens and incumbrances, which consists of a farm or tract of land of about 114 acres under a high state of cultivation, located near Chatham Village, in said town of Chatham, with a large, handsome dwelling-house, barn, and out-buildings, an improved water privilege, having a head and fall of twenty-three feet, and a large new stone print paper-mill, 275 feet in length by about 45 feet in width, and two stories in height, excepting the machine-room, with a boiler and two chemical buildings attached, and a large two-story office; and, also, all the machinery and fixtures in said mill, consisting of all the necessary machinery and appliances for manufacturing XX white, manila, or other paper from wood, straw, or other fibrous substances, in complete running order, comprising the most approved machinery for subduing and bleaching such substances; also, all the office furniture and other personal property belonging to said estate, including a license for subduing wood and other fibrous substances into pulp for the manufacture of paper to the amount of ten tons per day, in connection with a process invented or discovered by William E. Woodbridge, of Little Falls, N. Y., known as the "Woodbridge process," secured to said Woodbridge by letters patent of the United States of America.

For further particulars apply to the Assignee or his attorneys. RICHARD A. ROBERTSON, Assignee, No. 7 Park place, New-York.

ELY & SMITH, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.
Dated MAY 16, 1874.

The sale of the above property is hereby adjourned to JULY 28, 1874, at the same hour and place.
RICHARD A. ROBERTSON, Assignee.
Dated JUNE 16, 1874.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

**DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE AT AUCTION IN** the City of Plainfield, N. J.—The subscribers will sell at auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, July 8, 1874, at 4 o'clock P. M., the valuable property situated on the north-west corner of Grove st. and Park place, (in Washington Park,) known as the Dr. Hutchings property, comprising a plot of ground 100 feet on Grove st. and 150 feet on Park place, beautifully laid out in lawn, with fine shrubbery, shade-trees, and garden with fruit-trees, &c.

The title is beyond dispute. As a gentleman's residence this property is extremely desirable, being in the immediate neighborhood of the Episcopal Church, and the near vicinity of the Baptist, Methodist, and other churches, surrounded by fine improvements, and restricted against all nuisance.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

**A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE WILL** sell at auction on FRIDAY, July 10, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of James A. Ruthven and John B. Jervis, Executors of the estate of James Ruthven, deceased: Fulton st., New-York, five-story brick house and lot, No. 92, 25.10x79.10; Pacific st., Brooklyn, two-story, attic, and cellar frame house and lot, Nos. 108 and 110, lot 50x100; on the rear is a two-story brick stable, fronting on Henry st.; Pacific st., two three-story basement high-stoop brick houses and lots, Nos. 112 and 114, each 25x45, lots 100 deep. Maps at No. 35 Pine st., New-York.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

**DELAWARE WATER GAP.**—FURNISHED house to let for Summer months, at Stroudsburg Penn., three and a half miles from Water Gap. Address immediately as above. T. DUNKIN PARET.

**FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSE-KEEPING** to let. No. 130 Division st., near Orchard st.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

**TO RENT**—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

**WANTED**—A PLOT OF GROUND ON A WATER front either in New-York or Brooklyn; preferably in the central part of Brooklyn; consisting of no less than eight nor more than ten full lots, either with or without buildings, on a lease for twenty-one years, for manufacturing purposes. Should the ground have no proper buildings, the owner would be expected to erect buildings at a cost of $25,000 to be leased with the ground. Address GEO. G. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff st., New-York.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE WANTED ON OR** about 1st August: must be between 6th and Madison avs. and 30th and 45th sts. Address, stating terms, L., Box No. 82 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

## FINANCIAL.

## CITY OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.,

FIVE PER CENT.

## Gold Coupon Bonds,

WATER LOAN,

Due in 1,900.

Principal and Interest (on the first days of January and July,) payable in GOLD in New-York or London, in sterling (four shillings to the dollar,) at the option of the holder.

Bonds can be registered payable principal and interest at the City Treasurer's office, Providence, R. I. This loan is secured by a Sinking Fund.

| | |
|---|---|
| Valuation of the City, as reported by its Treasurer | $112,481,400 |
| Net indebtedness, including this loan, as reported by its Treasurer | 3,900,000 |

The Real Estate of every citizen of Providence is bound for the payment of these Bonds, principal and interest. The right of suffrage in Rhode Island rests upon a property qualification.

This loan is entirely disposed of excepting a small portion, to which we would call the attention of investors of trust funds, &c.

## BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 52 Wall st., New-York.
No. 28 State st., Boston.

## LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

## 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

## ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

## VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH.

FOR SALE,
10 TO 20 PER CENT.
CITY, COUNTY, AND RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
AND OTHER CHOICE STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALL STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES, PAYING TEN TO TWENTY PER CENT.,
AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR,
Offered by

## ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.

STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

## Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

## J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

**TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.**—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of July, 1874, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th proximo.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1874.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General,
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1874.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK**holders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of 8th av. and 23d st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 15th of July next.

By order of the Board.
A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up and subscribed capital | $10,000,000 |
| Gross fire reserve surplus | 3,700,000 |
| Life assets and annuities | 13,300,000 |
| Total | $27,000,000 |

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

**HAAR & CO., BANKERS, NO. 45 WALL ST.**—Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Exchange bought and sold on commission for cash or on margin.

Interest allowed on deposits.

Bills of Exchange on all principal points of Europe in sums to suit.

American Gold bought and sold over our counter at Gold Room quotations.

**MONTCLAIR RAILWAY BONDS.**

A meeting of the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Montclair Railway Company will be held at the office of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, No. 111 Liberty st., on THURSDAY, July 9, at 2 P. M.
MARCUS L. WARD, ABRAM S. HEWITT, } Trustees.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

**JOHN MUNROE & CO.,**
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

**NOTICE.**

The Bondholders of the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA are requested to meet at the office of A. L. Hatch, No. 32 Pine st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, July 8, at 2:30 P. M. Important matters will then be presented for consideration.

**"THE GREAT REPUBLIC GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY."**—The coupons first mortgage preferred sterling bonds of the above company (£1 1s.) due July 25, 1874, and payable at the Metropolitan Bank, London, bought by L. W. HAMILTON & CO., No. 48 Broad st.

**NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST** Mortgage Bondholders are requested to meet again at Cooper Institute, 10th July, (FRIDAY,) at 4 P. M., on matters of importance.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman.

**LIVINGSTON & COMPANY, BANKERS, NO.** 10 Pine st., New-York, draw bills on London, receive deposits subject to check; five per cent. allowed on daily balances.

**FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND** sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

## DIVIDENDS.

### TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND

OFFICE OF THE

## GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 175 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

on the capital stock, payable on demand at the office of this company.

HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

## NEW-YORK & YONKERS

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 100 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

## HOFFMAN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. is this day declared, payable on demand. OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

## CLINTON FIRE INS. CO.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of

Ten per Cent.

Has been declared payable on and after the 8th inst.

GEORGE T. PATTERSON, Jr., Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

| | |
|---|---|
| CASH CAPITAL | $200,000 00 |
| NET ASSETS, 1st July, 1874 | 400,018 11 |

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. is payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President.

WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 176 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1874.

**NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.**—The Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., and also an extra dividend of two and one-half (2½) per cent., both payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

**DIVIDEND.**

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

The President and Directors of the Bank of America, have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1874.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 7, 1874.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1874.

**THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY** have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at this office on and after July 15 next.

The transfer-books will be closed July 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 16th.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1874.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS** day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable 1st July, proximo. The transfer-books will be closed from 23d June till that date.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., (Stonington Railroad,)
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

**A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND** ONE-HALF PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William street, on the 10th day of July next.

Transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 11th of July.
T. B. NOYES, Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 52 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1874.

**A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE** and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this company will be paid on and after the 15th July; New-York stock at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place. Transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to day of payment.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

**A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS** been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares, registered at the close of the 13th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August, the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1874.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS** day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

**A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER** Cent., free from tax, has this day been declared by the Directors of this bank, payable on and after July 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from the afternoon of Thursday, 25th inst., until the morning of Wednesday, July 8. ED. SKILLIN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

**A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS** this day been declared, free from tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next.

The transfer book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

**DIVIDEND.**—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and a half per cent. will be paid on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Monday the 6th inst., to Wednesday, the 22d inst.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS** day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1874.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY. (REORGANIZED.)
SANDUSKY, Ohio, June 27, 1874.

**THE COUPONS MATURING JULY 1, 1874,** on the consolidated bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, reorganized, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York. J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1874.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS** day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed until July 7, 1874.
C. N. BANTA, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1874.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COM**pany have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1874. JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURACNE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, No. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after Wednesday the 8th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND
HANOVER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent. is payable on and after July 1.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 201 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1874.
P. NOTMAN, Vice President and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLES' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No 393 Canal st.
CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS, $168,217 20.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS** day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on and after July 1, 1874.
A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS** day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. payable on and after July 10, 1874.
C. A. WATERBURY, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

**FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.**—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on demand.
LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1874.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED** a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after July 1, 1874.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

**KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COM**PANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on demand, at No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.
HENRY POPE, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, July 1, 1874.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

**A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL** be paid on and after July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

## DIVIDENDS.

## LONG ISLAND

INSURANCE COMPANY.

BROOKLYN, JULY 6, 1874.

DIVIDENDS.

A Semi-annual Dividend of EIGHT per Cent. has been declared to stockholders, payable on demand.

A return of SIXTY (60) PER CENT. in scrip on the earned premiums for the year ending June 30, has been declared to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the business, for which certificates will be issued Sept. 1, 1874.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on the outstanding scrip will be payable Aug. 1, 1874.

REDEMPTION OF SCRIP.

Customers and others holding the scrip of this Company, of 1866, are notified that the same will be paid in cash, on the 1st of August, 1874, on presentation of the certificates, at the office of the Company, at which date interest will cease.

WILLIAM W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

## QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICES NOS. 214 AND 216 BROADWAY, PARK BANK BUILDING.

At a meeting, held in Liverpool, on May 26, 1874, a Dividend, at the rate of 10 PER CENT. per annum, together with a Bonus of 5 PER CENT., was declared, which, with the 5 per cent. paid for the six months ending June 30, 1873, is a total distribution to the shareholders for the year 1873 of 15 PER CENT. in gold.

WM. H. ROSS, Manager.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

## DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 341 EAST 4TH ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

paid on all sums from $5 to $2,000, and five per cent. on balance over $2,000.

Deposits made on or before July 11 will draw interest from July 1.

ANDREW MILLS, PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM V. WEBSTER, SECRETARY.

## TRADES' SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 275 WEST 23D ST., NEAR 8TH AV.,
Have declared their usual Dividend of
SEVEN (7) PER CENT.,
PAYABLE JULY 20.

This institution, which contains among its Trustees leading citizens of the West Side, is managed UPON STRICTLY ECONOMICAL PRINCIPLES, and is one of the safest banks for the deposits of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Its business has increased fourfold during the past twelve months. Money deposited or drawn at any time. Accounts opened for any amount, and drawn against by check when desired. The only bank up-town open from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. All moneys deposited before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Drafts sold on the Royal Bank of Ireland.

ALEXANDER M. LESLEY, President.
I. M. FREESE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
Of the City of New-York.
1874—JULY INTEREST.

The twenty-eighth semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after Tuesday, July 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Monday, July 20, will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

## BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

(CHARTERED APRIL 11, 1860, AS THE ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.)
BOND ST., CORNER BOWERY.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 20, 1874, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto.

Interest not called for will be added as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

*Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.*

HARRISON HALL, President,
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

The TRUSTEES of this bank have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after July 15, on all sums entitled thereto.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the account, and will draw interest from July 1, and may be entered in the depositors' books at any time after the same is due.

Interest commences July 1 on deposits made now.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice-Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

## EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1874.

FIFTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 10th day of July next, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1874.

Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7. WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1874.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 20th of July, 1874, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum of all sums of $500 and under, and on all sums over $500 entitled thereto at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum. Interest not called for will be added as principal. Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHODES, } Secretaries.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 170 6TH AV., CORNER OF 12TH ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all sums of $5 and upward, payable on and after July 20. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit from July 1. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.
JOHN E. DEWITT, President.
GEO. C. WALDO, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston st.

Interest Notice.—A semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors July 1, 1874, on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after July 20. Dividends not withdrawn will be entitled to interest as a deposit. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. A. T. CONKLIN, President.
H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

## PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D AV. AND 23D ST.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., near Laight.
THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, on and after July 20.

**NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV.,** corner 14th st.—Interest six per cent. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Assets, $3,059,015 06. Surplus, $261,919 14.
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

**FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D** st. and 8th av.—Interest dividend.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1874, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 20.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**$3,000.**—A GENTLEMAN OF BUSINESS capacity with the above capital to take an interest in a safe and lucrative manufacturing business, exempt from the ordinary competition and hazards of trade. Full particulars on application at No. 239 Broadway, Room No. 19.

**P. B. A.**—THE UTILITY OF THE PORTABLE BURGlar Alarm is proved by its ready sales. Territorial rights offered. Energetic men wanted for agents. Portable Burglar Alarm Company, No. 889 Broadway.

**A PARTNER WANTED**—SPECIAL OR GENeral, in a well-established legitimate business; capital required, from $30,000 to $50,000. Address PARTNER, Post Office Box No. 2,816, City.

## METALS.

## PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE** NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

**A.**—MANY GOOD, CAPABLE SERVANTS, at moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store; also, oodsituatio ns ready.

**ALL PARTIES WANTING HELP, AND ALL** help wanting situations, call immediately at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.; best servants for private families, hotels, Summer or boarding-houses; English, Scotch, Welsh, Irish, and all nations.

**AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FOR**merly with Bedell.—Competent and reliable servants, highly recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

**A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED** German servants, for all capacities, constantly found at Mrs. Lowe's large agency, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

**CHAMBER-MAID, OR CHAMBER-MAID** and Waitress, or Washing.—By a French young woman; very respectable; thorough chamber-maid; fully competent to fill almost any situation; highest testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

**CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.**—BY A German girl; can take care of children, do sewing, &c. City or country; is very neat; capable of any kind of work; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.**—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and an excellent waitress; can furnish the best of City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.**—BY A Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITING.**—BY A neat, active young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist in the washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

**CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.**—BY A German girl; can take care of children, do sewing, &c.; City or country; is very neat; capable of any kind of work; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.**—BY A neat, capable North of Ireland girl, with four years' reference from last place, as chamber-maid and waitress; is a competent, obliging girl. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITING.**—FOR City or country, by a very tidy young woman, who is an excellent chamber-maid and a very good waitress; will give best reference from former employers. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**CHAMBER-MAID, &c.**—BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or would do chamber-work and wash in a small family; good references. Call at No. 228 5th av., under Stevens House.

**CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—BY A neat, active young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress and nurse; best references. Call at No. 426 West 13th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.**—BY A respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress: City or country; good reference. Call at No. 309 East 39th st.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.**—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country; reference from present employer. Can be seen for two days at 12 5th av.

**CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.**—BY AN ENGlish girl; best of reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 401 West 26th st., first floor.

**COOK.**—BY A NEW-ENGLAND WOMAN, HONEST, capable, and a first-class worker, to cook; will do washing, if required; knows her work thoroughly, and is perfectly willing to get an early breakfast or cook for a large family. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN person as cook; can get up a good family dinner; is an excellent pastry-maker; keeps her kitchen in good order, and is willing to assist with the washing; best reference from last employer. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

**COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR TO** Assist in Washing.—By a very respectable Scotch Protestant woman, about 30; highly recommended; very good cook, meats, game, soups, pastry, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit baker; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

**COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.**—BY two North of Ireland girls, strong, capable, willing; one as good cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, together; country or City; understands milk and butter; want a steady place. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

**COOK, &c.**—BY TWO SWEDISH WOMEN; ONE is an excellent cook, washer and ironer, the other is a good chamber-maid, waitress, or general housework, and also understands milking, butter-making, &c.; have good references; country or City. Can be seen at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

**COOK.**—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; highly respectable and first-class cook; can do French, German, English, and all other cooking; meats, game, soups, pastry, creams, &c.; get up all kinds of nice dishes; excellent baker; best testimonials. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

**COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.**—By two respectable women, one as good family cook and to assist with the washing; the other is a good chamber-maid and waitress; can furnish excellent reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th street, corner Broadway.

**COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER**maid, Waitress, &c.—By two very tidy young people who will go in City or country; will do the work of a family between them; both will do their work to the satisfaction of their employers; will be well recommended. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**COOK.**—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of nice cooking; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; can take full charge of a dairy; good city reference; city or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

**COOK.**—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; can do all kinds of French, German, and English cooking; bones and lards; can furnish the best of reference; City or country. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

**COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.**—BY A young woman, as cook, washer, and ironer, or would do general house-work; is an excellent laundress; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

**COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.**—By a capable, tidy, willing woman, for City or country; is used to care of milk, butter, &c., if required; has good City references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

**COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—IN THE** City or country, by a neat, trustworthy, and very competent elderly woman, who lived eight years in her last place; a home more an object than wages. Can be seen at No. 69 6th av.

**COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY BY A FIRST-**class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, &c.; a first-class baker and pastry cook; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups and game; also jellies and ice-creams; a first-class baker; City or country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 430 2d av., between 24th and 25th sts.

**COOK.**—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly, and no objection to the country; up the Hudson preferred; satisfactory references given. Call for two days at No. 213 East 25th st., in the candy store.

**COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A THOROUGH good cook, washer, and ironer, for City and country, by an excellent colored woman, with recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

**COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER IN A SMALL** family.—By a plain cook, washer, and ironer; can make good bread and rolls. Apply for two days at present employer's, No. 88 5th av.

**COOK.**—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, OR LAUNdress, or can do house-work well; City or country; has respectable City references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

**COOK.**—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK; MAKES GOOD bread and biscuits, nice soups, pastries, &c.; will give the best references. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS A FIRST-class cook; is an excellent baker; has no objection to go to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av.

**COOK, &c.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, AND ASsist with washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th st.

**COOK.**—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 103 West 18th st.

**COOK.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK, WITH good references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

**GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A TIDY young woman, who is a good, plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; desires a good home; will be well recommended. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**HOUSE-KEEPER.**—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish person as house-keeper; understands cooking and marketing; is kind and obliging; town or country; management. Address for four days to A. Bertie, Post Office, Long Island City.

**HOUSE-KEEPER.**—BY A LADY CAPABLE AND refined, or as companion to an invalid lady; fond of children; understands music; country preferred. Call at No. 37½ 8th st., corner 2d av.

**HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A BRIGHT, NEAT, TIDY, intelligent young girl; does ordinary family cooking; is a very excellent washer and ironer; will go to the country in a good home; will be recommended for honesty, industry, sobriety, &c. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

**HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS been taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

**HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; well recommended; City or country; is very willing. Apply at No. 93 East Houston st., near Bowery.

**HOUSE-WORK, &c.**—BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman to go out by the day, wash, iron, or house-work; best City reference. Apply at No. 320 East 29th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

**IF YOU WANT THE BEST SOUTHERN COL**ored help, call at No. 35 4th av. F. GASWAY.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT woman, a situation as laundress; does all kinds of fine washing and ironing, fluting, pleating, polishing, &c.; does up ladies' dresses and children's clothes very nicely; best testimonials. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS HER business thoroughly; has the very best of City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 26 East 40th st., near Madison av.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A YOUNG GIRL THAT UNderstands all kinds fine washing and fluting; is willing to take washing to her apartments from private families. Call at No. 240 East 47th st., room No. 14.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; can flute, polish, and do all kinds of ladies' fineries at her own house; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 203 East 22d st.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A COLORED WOMAN, A COMpetent laundress; would take gentlemen's or ladies' washing at her residence or go out; terms moderate. Apply at No. 128 West 30th st., up stairs, first floor.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; has the best City references; and is thoroughly competent; speaks English. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; no objection to City or country; best City reference. Call or address No. 2[illegible]3 Lexington av., third floor.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few gentlemen's washing; best City reference. Call or address No. 150 West 28th st., top floor, Room No. 18.

**NURSE OR NURSERY GOVERNESS.**—BY an English Protestant young woman of education and ability; highly respectable, and experienced in the care of children; can teach; good seamstress; or will make herself useful; very best testimonials; very neat; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

**NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A RESpectful tidy French girl; is experienced in the care of children; a neat sewer and willing to assist in house-work; best reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., Jacquin's French-German Bureau.

**NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A YOUNG French woman; is a good plain seamstress and very fond of children; would like a place in the City or country; can furnish the very best of reference; Apply at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

**NURSE.**—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class nurse for an infant; can bring up an infant from birth; would see after one or two grown children; has several years' experience; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 217 West 28th st.

**NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A VERY neat, tidy young Scotch girl, who is fond of children; will work for moderate wages in a good home; will give best recommendations; can operate on machine. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**NURSE.**—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS AN EXPErienced infant nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; would take care of older children and sew; has best City reference from last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

**NURSE.**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, THOROUGHLY competent, to take entire charge of an infant or growing children; neat sewer, and very best City references. Can be seen at No. 615 5th av., residence of her last employer.

**NURSE.**—BY A TIDY GERMAN GIRL OF FIFTEEN, to mind children or make herself useful in a private family; is willing and obliging, and has the best of references; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

**NURSE AND HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A GERMAN girl, for City or country; of good parents, and a desirable, useful girl for any family's work. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; cuts; has her own Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would take a place in the country by the month or week; City reference. Apply at No. 157 7th av., near 19th st., over the drug store.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMan as seamstress; willing to go out by the day or week; good reference. Apply at No. 4 West 13th st.

**SERVANT.**—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, LATELY ARrived; is strong and healthy; can do anything; speaks no English; low wages; City or country. Call at the Swedish Office, 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

**WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A respectable Protestant woman, in a private family, as waitress and chamber-maid, and help do general house-work; five years' reference. Can be seen at No. 338 East 26th st., between 1st and 2d avs. No objection to a short distance in the country.

**WAITRESS.**—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, and salad dressings perfectly; has three years' reference from former place; is neat and tidy; city or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

**WAITRESS.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, with excellent City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

**WANTED.**—BY A LADY WHO HAS HER OWN SEWing-machine, a position in the country for the Summer; can make all kinds of dresses; cutting and fitting, and fine white work. Address Mrs. Leonard, No. 128 East 27th st.

### MALES.

**BUTLER OR WAITER.**—BY A YOUNG MAN, A native of England; experience as above; good reference given. Address, for one week, G. L., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

**COOK.**—BY A FRENCHMAN; HIGHLY RESPECTable, and excellent cook; can do all kinds of cooking for private families, hotels, Summer boarding-houses, &c.; is a thorough meat and pastry cook, baker, &c.; very best City testimonials at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

**COACHMAN AND GARDENER—COOK,** Washer and Ironer.—By a man and wife, aged twenty-six years; no children; man can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening, &c.; wife a good family cook and nice washer and ironer; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—BY A PROTESTant young man, of sober, industrious habits; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a reliable driver; willing and obliging; has first-class references. Address J. G., Box No. 81 *Times* Up-town Office.

**COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL MAN.** —By a young man, aged twenty-three years, who can care and drive horses, is a good plain gardener, and can milk, care cattle, mow lawns, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—BY A YOUNG man, (single,) thoroughly versed in all branches of his business; three years in last place; unexceptionable City references. Address T. K., No. 202 5th st. and Bowery.

**COACHMAN.**—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS HIS business; is willing and obliging; not afraid of work; has first-class City reference from last employer. Address J. B., No. 1,252 Broadway.

**COACHMAN—COOK AND LAUNDRESS.**—BY a respectable man and wife; both have first-class City references. Call or address for two days J. H. B., No. 350 West 39th st.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—BY A YOUNG man (married) who thoroughly understands his business; excellent references, which will give satisfaction. Address for two days J. D., No. 324 West 38th st.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as coachman; best of City references; no objection to the country. Call on or address his present employer, No. 40 Wall st.

**COACHMAN.**—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS COACHman, or coachman and gardener; can milk; good City driver. Address A. A. W., No. 241 West 22d st.

**GARDENER AND FLORIST.**—BY A PROTESTant married man, (no family,) as gardener and florist; understands greenhouse and graperies, also the laying out of new places; best City references. Address, for two days, Gardener, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

**GROOM, OR LIKE PLACE.**—BY A YOUNG ENGlishman aged twenty-four years; lately over; is a good groom and driver, and capable of training and handling young horses; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**GROOM OR COACHMAN.**—FIRST-CLASS; CAN drive well; has first-class references; just arrived from Ireland. Address R. L., No. 155 West 27th st.

**WAITER.**—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter in a private family or hotel, who is expert at his duties in every respect, and has many years' unexceptionable references from first-class families; speaks English perfectly. Address J. J., No. 789 6th av., in locksmith's store.

**WANTED.**—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED**—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, AN EXperienced cook, and a girl to do up-stairs work, and wait on table; they must all be Protestants, and come with the very best recommendations for efficiency, sobriety, honesty, and neatness; the situation of laundress is best suited to a widow accustomed to general household duties previously; she will have charge of a neat and orderly cottage, and will be compensated, not only for laundry labor, but for the maintainance of two or three others, as the case may be, employed on the grounds, and boarded in the same cottage. Apply at No. 49 3d av.

**WANTED**—AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH PROTESTant woman as nurse, to take care of two children; must be experienced and bring good references. Apply at No. 10 East 35th st., on Wednesday, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

## FURNITURE.

## WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.

Large variety of rich and plain furniture, decorations &c., which are being offered at extremely low prices.

Corner of Spring and Crosby sts., New-York.

**WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS** for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

**MISFIT CARPETS.**—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance

## SHIPPING.

# STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, July 8
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, July 22
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, July 29

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

### THE STATE LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

After Saturday, June 13, the steamers of this line will be dispatched every alternate Wednesday until July 22, when regular weekly sailings (every Wednesday) will commence.

### WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, July 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, July 18, at 9 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, July 25, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

# CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM NEW-YORK. |
|---|---|
| Calabria, Wednesday, July 8 | *Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5 |
| *Scotia, Wed'day, July 15 | China, Saturday, Aug. 8 |
| Algeria, Saturday, July 18 | Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12 |
| *Cuba, Wednesday, July 22 | *Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19 |
| Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29 | Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22 |

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

**PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA** embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 11:30 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 8th July, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

### AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN, Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

| | |
|---|---|
| ILLINOIS..........July 9 | INDIANA..........July 30 |
| OHIO..........July 16 | *ABBOTSFORD.....Aug. 6 |
| *KENILWORTH.....July 23 | PENNSYLVANIA...Aug. 13 |

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ..........Saturday...July 11
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday...July 25
LAFAYETTE, HELIARD..........Saturday...Aug. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—*Lengthened* steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the *French* line.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. ——..........July 14, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........July 21, 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Aug. 4, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Aug. 11,

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

# ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

| | |
|---|---|
| Assyria, Wed'day..July 8 | Victoria, Saturday..July 25 |
| California, Sat'day..July 11 | India, Wednesday..July 29 |
| Anglia, Wed'day..July 15 | Ethiopia, Saturday..Aug. 1 |
| Utopia, Saturday..July 18 | Australia, Wed'day.Aug. 5 |

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $25. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

### NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Canada..July 11, 2:30 P. M. | The Queen..July 25, 1 P. M. |
| Greece..July 18, 9:30 A. M. | Italy..........Aug. 1, 3 P. M. |

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, Capt. SIMPSON....Thursday, July 9, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

### INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, July 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, July 18, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, July 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all ports, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

### NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 8, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. F. KLUGKIST, on SATURDAY, July 11.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin..........$120
Second cabin..........72
Steerage..........30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

### NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. J. B. BAKER, July 7.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, July 14.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, July 21.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

### FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)..........July 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........July 16
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........July 18
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..........July 23

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

### NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

## SHIPPING.

# PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Tuesday, July 7.
COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, July 18, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

COLIMA..........July 11
ALASKA..........July 25

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| From Hong Kong..June 24 | From Yokohama...July 3 |
| From Hong Kong..July 8 | From Yokohama...July 17 |
| From Hong Kong..July 22 | From Yokohama...July 31 |

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

### FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about July 15, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Aug. 15.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
C. D. OWENS, No. 409 Broadway.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

### GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, July 8.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, July 11.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

### FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, July 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

### ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL..........July 17
ATLAS..........Aug.

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA..........July
ANDES..........July 3

First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine st.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

## STEAMBOATS.

# FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

### BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. GEO. B. HULL. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.
O. C. S. B. Company.

### HELEN.

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Wednesday, 1st...8:00 A. M. | Wednesday, 1st..3:00 P. M. |
| Thursday, 2d.....8:00 A. M. | Thursday, 2d.....3:30 P. M. |
| Friday, 3d.........4:00 P. M. | Monday, 6th......7:30 A. M. |
| Monday, 6th.......1:00 P. M. | Tuesday, 7th......9:00 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 7th.......2:00 P. M. | Wednesday 8th..9:30 A. M. |
| Wednesday, 8th..3:00 P. M. | Thursday, 9th.....6:00 A. M. |

### SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, 7th......9:30 A. M. | Tuesday, 7th......2:00 P. M. |
| Wednesday, 8th..10:30 A. M. | Wednesday, 8th...3:00 P. M. |
| Thursday, 9th....11:30 A. M. | Thursday, 9th.....4:00 P. M. |
| Friday, 10th......3:00 P. M. | Saturday, 11th....6:30 A. M. |
| Saturday, 11th....3:00 P. M. | Saturday, 11th....7:00 P. M. |

### STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M.

DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

**ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.**—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

**FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.**—Landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

**FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON,** Landing at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New-Paltz,) Esopus—the steamboat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 P. M.

**CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY**—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and West.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON** Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

**FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.**—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

**PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.**—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

## STEAM-BOATS.

**ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE**—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Monday's, Wednesday's, and Friday's at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st., on and after the 15th, returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Day excursion trip every Sunday at 7 A. M., 23d st., 7:15 A. M., making usual landings, returning from Albany same evening at 7. Fare for round trip, $1.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.**—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

**AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT,** NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzen's, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

## RAILROADS.

# PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 30 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

### CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

**NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

### SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD

Of Long Island. After June 1, 1874, trains leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., 8.30 A. M., Mail for Patchogue, Valley Stream, Rockaway, Hempstead, Babylon, and Fire Island, connecting at Patchogue with stage for Belleport and Fire Place; 10:30 A. M., Accommodation for Islip, Rockaway Beach, and Hempstead; 1:30 P. M., Accommodation for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach; 4 P. M., Express for Patchogue, Valley Stream, Rockaway, Hempstead, Babylon, and Fire Island, connecting at Patchogue with stage for Belleport and Fire Place; 5 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach; 6 P. M., Accommodation for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway; 7 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, Hempstead, and Rockaway. SUNDAY TRAINS leave Bushwick 9 A. M., Milk, for Islip, Hempstead, and Rockaway; 10 A. M., for Rockaway; 1:30 P. M., Rockaway and Hempstead; 8 P. M., for Babylon. Boats leave Roosevelt st. twenty minutes, and Grand st. fifteen minutes, before starting of trains.
R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

### THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

### LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, June 15, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.

9:40 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.

2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8, N. R., } &c.

4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.

5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS, leave 24th st. pier at 9 A. M. and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch. Returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M., 24th st. pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.
W. S. SNEDON, General Manager.

On July 3, 4, and 7, the 5:30 P. M. trip from New-York for Long Branch will be postponed until 6:30 P. M.

### NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

**WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.**—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

## ICE-CREAM.

### THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

BLATCHLEY'S
ICE-CREAM FREEZER.
(TINGLEY'S PATENT.)

With the aid of this Freezer a most delicious dessert of Ice-cream, Water Ice, or Frozen Fruits, Custards, &c., may be frozen in from five to eight or ten minutes, at the will of the operator, with almost no trouble, and but trifling expense. It is acknowledged the "Best Freezer in the World," and a luxury no family should be without. For sale by the trade generally. If you want the best inquire for BLATCHLEY'S FREEZER, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to
CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
No. 506 Commerce st., Philadelphia.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

### PAVILION HOTEL, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND,

IS NOW OPEN FOR RECEPTION OF GUESTS, situated on the Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island, on line of the South Side Railroad; within one hour and thirty minutes of New-York; good yachting, fishing, gunning; also, pleasant drives and well-shaded walks; rooms large and airy; good table at moderate prices. For terms, &c., address
WAINWRIGHT & MURRAY, Proprietors.
N. B.—Good livery attached to hotel.

### PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

### PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,

Is now open. Parties wishing fine, large, airy rooms should apply immediately. Fresh and salt water baths in the house. Boats leave every half hour from foot of Whitehall and Dey sts. Terms moderate.
BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

### THE NEW UNITED STATES HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

This thoroughly built and richly furnished house with all the modern improvements and accommodations for over twelve hundred guests, will be opened on the 20th of June. Orders for rooms will receive prompt attention.
AINSWORTH, TOMPKINS, PERRY & CO.

**ORIENT POINT HOUSE,** ORIENT POINT, Long Island.—Now open; situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a minute's walk to the water; splendid sea-bathing, driving and sailing; fishing unexcelled; reached by Long Island Railroad from James slip and per steamer W. W. Coit, from foot Wall st. Send for circular.
M. B. PARSONS.

**ROUND HILL HOTEL,** NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—No water cure, "Paradise of America." Jenny Lind. Cool mountain air, perfect drainage, beautiful shade, billiards, bowling, driving, music, a lively season, and all attractions for families and transient guests at low rates. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Secure rooms by letter or telegraph in advance. Send stamp for "Tourists' Guide."

**JEWETT HEIGHTS HOUSE**—SITUATED ON the Catskill Mountains.—A private resort for season boarders; a healthy location; cool mountain air; fine shade-trees; daily mail; croquet ground; churches in close proximity; carriage riding at reasonable rates; terms from $7 to $10 per week. For particulars address GEORGE H. CHASE, Jewett, N. Y., or, reference, E. S. MILLS, No. 364 Broadway, New-York.

### COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.
EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

**IT IS REPORTED THAT THE BUTTERFIELD** House, Utica, N. Y., always a first-class house, has of late won fresh popularity under the management of C. A. LINSLEY & CO., and that tourists in transitu find there the elegances, style, and comforts of the best metropolitan hotels.

**CHATEAUGAY LAKES.**—A DELIGHTFUL RESORT for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

### SEA-VIEW HOUSE,

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.

This elegant hotel at the finest sea-side resort in the country, will be opened July 1. A descriptive circular of the place, with terms for board, routes for reaching it, &c., will be sent on application to H. M. BROWNELL, Parker House, New-Bedford, Mass., or Sea-view House, Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

### GRAND HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Board, $21 per week; $3 50 per day.
JOHN B. COZZENS, Proprietor.

### UNITED STATES HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
NOW OPEN.
M. M. LAIRD, Proprietor.

### GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

This favorite Summer resort open from June 16 to Oct. 1, 1874.
W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

**LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN** HOUSE AGAIN doubled in size, opens June 25; scenery unsurpassed. Address ALBERT K. SMILEY, New Paltz, N. Y.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

**OAK GROVE COTTAGES**—HIGHLAND FALLS N. Y., forty-eight miles from New-York City, one and a half miles from West Point Military Academy, and a quarter of a mile from Cozzens' West Point Hotel, will be opened to accommodate families desiring board at reasonable terms. Address GOODSELL BROTHERS, Highland Falls, N. Y.

**LONG BRANCH.**—BOARD IN A PRIVATE COTTAGE, centrally located, about three minutes' walk from the beach, and surrounded by shade-trees and handsome lawn. Persons requiring superior accommodations address C. C. B., Long Branch, N. J., or inquire of Mr. E. C. CLARKE, Real Estate Agent, Long Branch.

**COUNTRY BOARD**—AT KATONAH, ONE AND A half hours, via Harlem Railroad: large house, charming walks and drives; croquet lawn; fresh milk and vegetables; terms moderate. Refers to
HALL J. HOW, No. 3 Pine st.

**A CLERGYMAN,** DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED IN a pleasant village, offers home care and comfort to a few boy boarders; parents going abroad will find this a desirable place. M. C. MERRITT, No. 1,243 Broadway.

**WAGNER MANSION,** AT BUDD'S LAKE, Schooley Mountain, N. J.—Four good rooms unengaged; (see article in *Tribune*, Saturday, June 27;) $10 and upward. Dr. BROWN, No. 125 West 42d st.

### LODER MANSION.

One elegant suite and two single rooms to let, with board, for the season. For particulars address P. B. ROBINSON, Loder Mansion, Rye, Westchester County.

**GOOD BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT** Montclair, N. J.; one hour from City, ten minutes' walk from depot; mountain air; delightful drives. Inquire at depot.

**STAMFORD, CONN.**—GOOD COUNTRY BOARD at a quiet farm-house; shade, fruit, vegetables; fine stream of water; fifteen minutes from depot. Apply at once to
M. L. DUNN, Stamford.

## BOARD WANTED.

**BOARD WANTED**—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, within an hour from New-York, in a private family or quiet boarding-house, for a family of seven adults; high ground and first-class accommodation required, for which liberal price will be paid. Address, with full particulars, H. F., Box No. 2,637 Post Office, New-York.

## EXCURSIONS.

### 1874. LONG BRANCH RACES. 1874.

JULY 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 18.

The stanch and commodious steamers of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Line will run as follows:

Leave New-York, foot of Rector st., Pier No. 8 North River, at 7:00 and 9:40 A. M.

Returning from the Park immediately after the close of the races each day.

On the 9:40 trip, an extra boat will be in readiness to relieve the regular boat in case of an excessive crowd.

On July 4 and 7, extra boats will be run, leaving the Pier foot of 24th st., North River, at 10:30 A. M., and Pier No. 8 North River, at 10:45 A. M., in addition to the boats leaving Pier No. 8 at the regular hours of 7:00 and 9:40 A. M.

Fare for the round trip, including entrance to the Park, $2 50.
CHAS. P. McFADDIN,
General Ticket Agent.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

On July 3, 4, and 7, the 5:30 P. M. trip from New-York for Long Branch will be postponed until 6:30 P. M.

**DAILY EXCURSION TO SEA CLIFF AND** Glen Cove, Landing at Whitestone Each Way.—Sea Cliff House open, with excellent accommodations for 400 guests; superior bathing, boating, and fishing. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave foot Grand st., East River, New-York, daily, Sundays excepted, at 9 A. M. and 2:45 P. M., 33d st. ten minutes later, afternoon trips up and morning trips down, landing at Mott's dock and Glenwood; returning, leave Sea Cliff at 6:45 A. M. and 3 P. M. Time between New-York and Sea Cliff, one and three-quarter hours. Large discount to Sabbath-school and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

**FOR EXCURSIONS.**—SUNNYSIDE GROVE, AT Irvington, twenty-five miles up the Hudson, exclusively for Sunday-schools and temperance associations; Elm Park, College Point, and other groves. Steam-boats Wm. Cook, capacity 2,000; J. S. Underhill for smaller parties; barges T. C. Durant, and other. Apply to Capt. CHAS. ADAMS, No. 8 Battery place.

**FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY** Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

**FOR EXCURSIONS.**—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-boat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

**TO CHARTER**—SALOON STEAMERS WM. COOK, WYOMING, and GEO. T. OLYPHANT; barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, BALDWIN, SARAH SMITH, and CALEDONIA. Eaglewood, Excelsior, Oriental, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings.
H. B. CROSSETT.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

**A. KLABER,** NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

**STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS,** MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.**—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against ANDREW SPENCE, and Margaret M. W., his wife, James F. Gein, Stephen C. Williams, Stephen Wellstood, John J. Ferdon, Joseph D. West, and John H. Holt, defendants. Summons for relief.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, in the village and town of White Plains, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 15, 1874.
GIFFORD & BROWN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at the Court-house in the town of White Plains, in said county, on the 18th day of May, 1874.
GIFFORD & BROWN,
je2-1aw6wTu Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE** NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

### A RARE OPPORTUNITY

TO GET A CHEAP CARRIAGE.

As we are about to confine our attention entirely to our manufactory and to repairing, we offer some fifty carriages at prices that there cannot be any competition. Dealers also invited.
JAMES S. KEAL & CO.,
Broadway, corner 44th st.

**THE EXECUTORS OF EDWIN HOYT** offer for sale the stock of horses formerly owned by him, and to be seen at his former residence at Astoria, Long Island. This stock includes horses by Hambletonian, Edward Everett, Iron Duke, Messenger, George Wilkes, and Ethan Allen, all raised on the place, and some of them showing great speed.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, } Executors.
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway, }

**A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED**—TO PURchase a cheap pony turnout; has been used but a few times; is the finest in the City; will sell for half price; pony warranted sound and kind in all harness. Apply at No. 161 East 28th st.

**FOR SALE**—A SORREL MARE, SEVEN YEARS old, about sixteen hands high, Patchen stock, well broke to single and double harness, perfectly kind and gentle; a superior family horse. Apply at private stable, 17th st., between 3d av. and Irving place.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE** NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

### STURTEVANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Newly furnished, and provided with elevators and all modern improvements. Six brown-stone houses on 29th st. have lately been added to the hotel.

NEAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND DEPOTS.
TERMS, $4 PER DAY.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

**EAST 61ST ST.,** NEAR CENTRAL PARK, A strictly private family will take a small family or two gentlemen to board, giving them entire second floor, consisting of two elegant rooms, with exclusive use of bath, &c., connected therewith, for a reasonable price; first-class references exchanged. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office.

**TWO ROOMS NEWLY PAINTED AND** furnished, having all conveniences, to let, with board, either together or separately, at 67 West 19th st.; very eligible location; terms moderate.

**NO. 246 WEST 24TH ST.**—A PLEASANT front room, on the second floor, with board, to gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; also hall rooms. Terms moderate.

**PARLOR FLOOR** (THREE LARGE ROOMS) handsomely furnished; bath, closets, &c.; private table, or for gentlemen without board; also, single rooms. No. 36 East 20th st.

**NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.**—LARGE, AIRY, AND handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, for permanent and transient parties, at Summer prices; table boarders accommodated; references exchanged.

**NO. 13 EAST 28TH ST.**—IN A PRIVATE FAMily, newly and handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite, to permanent or transient parties.
W. C. PALMER.

**NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.**—FAMILY AND SINGLE room; board; low prices for Summer or shorter time.

## INSTRUCTION.

### D'AERTS INSTITUTE.

MISS M. A. E. PHILLIPS, PRINCIPAL.

English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 23, at No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Number of boarding pupils limited to fourteen. Prof. OTTO KUPHAL will be Resident Professor of the German Language and Literature

KINDERGARTEN.

Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE and Prof. KRAUS, formerly of No. 7 Gramercy park, will open their KINDERGARTEN, INTERMEDIATE CLASS, mothers' class and training class for kindergartners, Oct. 1, at No. 26 East 50th st., where applications may be made personally or by letter.

**THE UNDERSIGNED,** FOUNDER AND PRINcipal of the LOUDOUN SCHOOL, preparatory to the University of Virginia, and lately organizer and principal of PRINCETON COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL, will open in September next, at No. 43 East 29th st., a first-class select school for the preparation of boys for college; refers to the faculties of the institutions above named. For circulars and references to prominent gentlemen of New-York and Brooklyn, apply at Everett House, Room No. 62.
V. DABNEY.

### MADAME O. da SILVA

AND

### MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28 Application may be made personally or by letter as above

### GROVE HALL. NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

### MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Hadley, Mass.

The Fall Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

**COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL** INSTItute, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.
WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

**REMOVAL.**—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

**EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL** FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

**PAINE'S COLLEGE,** NOS. 62 BOWERY AND 1,275 Broadway, corner 34th st. Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Spelling; 24 Writing Lessons, $2 50. Vacation pupils advanced to higher classes.

**THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE,** A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

**PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY** OPENS Sept. 9, 1874. A new gymnasium. $400 per annum.
COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., } Principals.
ROBERT DONALD, A. M., }

**HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY,** WORcester, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

**DREW LADIES' SEMINARY,** CARMEL, N. Y. —The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

**FORT PLAIN SEMINARY,** FORT PLAIN, N. Y. —For both sexes; select. Begins Sept. 8.
Rev. A. MATTICE, A. M., Principal.

**$250 PER YEAR.**—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

**CLAVERACK** College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

## MUSICAL.

### 200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

**New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, including Waters, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.**

**A. BRACTIGAM'S** UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

**THE OLD PIANO HOUSE** OF LIGHTE & ERNST offer special inducements now for cash, and on easy monthly payments, at their warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st; also, pianos to let.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**DISSOLUTION.**—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of HEINEMANN, PAYSON & MORGAN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
EMIL HEINEMANN,
FRANCIS PAYSON,
GEORGE HALE MORGAN.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1874.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of JOHN D. WOOD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
JOHN D. WOOD,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874. ROBERT COLGATE, JR.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firms of JOHN D. WOOD & CO. and HEINEMANN, PAYSON & MORGAN having been dissolved, the undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of WOOD, PAYSON & COLGATE to continue the business of both firms.
JOHN D. WOOD,
FRANCIS PAYSON,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874. ROBERT COLGATE, JR.

**THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE** EXISTing under the firm name and style of H. DANZIGER & SON has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. H. DANZIGER will continue the business at No. 1,238 Broadway.
H. DANZIGER,
M. H. DANZIGER.
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1874.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP** HERETOFORE EXISTing under the firm name of E. CUYLUS, DE RUYTER & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation, and enters into liquidation after this date. Either partner is authorized to sign in liquidation.
E. CUYLUS, DE RUYTER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 30, 1874.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**A LIFE PORTRAIT** OF WM. H. SEWARD, painted by Carpenter, for sale at a bargain, at CALDWELL'S, No. 124 Nassau st., New-York.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### BALLOON! BALLOON: BALLOON!

GRAND INAUGURATION OF
P. T. BARNUM'S
MAMMOTH BALLOON ENTERPRISE.
THIS (TUESDAY) AFTERNOON,
AT THE
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

Prof. W. H. DONALDSON will make his first grand balloon ascension from the interior of the Hippodrome at the close of the regular afternoon performance today. This ascension will be followed by others, twice each week, until the twelve experimental trips are accomplished. The inflation of the balloon will take place during the usual afternoon entertainment upon the grand race-course. No extra admission will be charged, the enterprise being solely in the interest of science, and designed to solve the question as to the uniform prevalence of an easterly current.

The second of the series of ascensions will take place Friday afternoon, July 10, weather permitting.

ALL THE DARING HURDLE, FLAT, AND JOCKEY RACES AFTERNOON AND EVENING. ALL THE ELEPHANT, CAMEL, PONY, AND MONKEY RACES AT EACH EXHIBITION. DONNYBROOK FAIR DAY AND NIGHT.

LETTER-CARRIERS' WALK
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK. OPEN TO ALL LETTER-CARRIERS IN THE EMPLOY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. WINNERS OF THE SEVERAL RACES TO COMPETE FOR A VALUABLE DIAMOND MEDAL, MONDAY EVENING, JULY 13.

BOX-OFFICE OPEN THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

### NIBLO'S THEATRE.

MONDAY and EVERY NIGHT during the week,
IVANHOE
continues to attract with its Beautiful scenery, costumes and tableaux.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

### THE GREAT ORIGINAL PAINTING

OF THE
COURT OF DEATH,
BY REMBRANDT PEALE.

On exhibition at the LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st.

Rev. M. E. WILLING, A. M., will give a descriptive lecture on the painting every evening at 8:30.

Open from 10 to 6, and 8 to 10. Admission 25 cents.

## THE TURF.

### LONG BRANCH RACES.

MONMOUTH PARK.
Commence July 4, and continue July 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 18.
JOHN HOEY, President.
WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

## AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

### EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 8th July, 1874, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., by order of the Executors of MULFORD MARTIN, deceased,

STOCKS.

75 shares Bank of America, $100 each.
120 shares Merchants' Bank, $50 each.
50 shares American Exchange Bank, $100 each.
50 shares New-York Gaslight Company, $100 each.
500 shares New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, $100 each.
252 shares New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, $100 each.
67 shares Central Railroad of New-Jersey, $100 each.
408 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $100 each.
203 shares Joint Stock of Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and the New-Jersey Railroad Transportation Company, $100 each.

BONDS.

One certificate State of Ohio, (funded stock,) Registered 6 per cent., 1881, interest January and July, of $55,000.
$24,000 Coupon Bonds of City of Brooklyn, (Water Loan,) 6 per cent., interest January and July, due 1881 to 1907, $1,000 each.
$32,000 New-Jersey Railroad Transportation Company 6 per cent. Registered Coupon Bonds, 1878, interest February and August, $1,000 each.
$100,000 Central Railroad of New-Jersey 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1890, interest February and August, $1,000 each.
$10,000 Jersey City 6 per cent. (Bounty Fund) Coupon Bonds, 1884, interest April and October, $1,000 each.
$11,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1875, interest April and October, $1,000 each.
$39,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1875, interest April and October, $1,000 each.
$1,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1875, interest April and October, $500 each.
$25,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad Company Registered 7 per cent. Bonds, 1900, interest May and November, $5,000 each.
$20,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad Company Consolidated Mortgage 7 per cent. Coupon, 1900, interest May and November, $1,000 each.
$79,000 New-York Central Railroad (Sinking Fund) 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1883, interest May and November, $1,000 each.
$10,000 New-York Central Railroad Company (Sinking Fund) 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1883, interest May and November, $500 each.
$3,000 New-York Central Railroad Company (Real Estate) 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1883, interest May and November, $1,000 each.
$10,000—One Registered Bond County of New-York (Soldiers' Bounty) 6 per cent., 1883, interest May and November.
$10,000—One Registered Bond County of New-York (Soldiers' Bounty) 6 per cent., 1888, interest May and November.
$43,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company First Mortgage, Registered Coupon, 7 per cent., 1914, interest May and November, $1,000 each.
$10,000 New-York Central Railroad Company (Sinking Fund) coupons 6 per cent. bonds, 1887, interest June and December, $1,000 each.

### SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES AT WASHINGTON ARSENAL, D. C.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, June 18, 1874.

Will be offered for sale at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, 1874, at this arsenal, a quantity of gun carriages, fire-engines, bench vises, old machinery, wagons, tools, large quantity of scrap metal, &c.

A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this arsenal, at the Ordnance Agency, New-York, or at the Ordance office, Washington, D. C.

Terms cash. Ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered.

All stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

The Government reserves the right to refuse any bid not deemed satisfactory.

Packing-boxes to be paid for at a stated price to be determined by the commanding officer.
Signed, F. D. CALLENDER,
Lieutenant Colonel of Ordnance, Commanding.

**A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE** WILL sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 9, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, lease and fixtures of the well-known coal-yard of A. Turnbull & Co., No. 235 West 19th st. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 35 Pine st.

## PROPOSALS.

### PROPOSALS FOR THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULT FOR THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF REPAIRS, }
UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK CITY, July 6, 1874. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 20th day of July, 1874, for furnishing and putting in place a burglar-proof vault for the United States Assay Office in New-York City, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had on application at this office.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form, to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of burglar-proof vaults and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for the Burglar-proof Vault for the United States Assay Office, New-York City," and addressed to
W. G. STEINMETZ,
Superintendent of Repairs.

### BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of July, 1874, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the carpenter's work and materials of a new school-house for Primary School No. 9, on the north side of First street, between First and Second avs. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposal for Carpenter Work."

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
HENRY MERZ,
THEODORE H. MEAD,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FRED. C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees Seventeenth Ward.
Dated, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

## STATIONERY.

**FRANCIS & LOUTREL,** NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE, solicit orders for blank books, paper, stationery, printing, and lithographic work. Prices low.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### BOWERY THEATRE.

W. B. FRELIGH..........Manager

MONDAY EVENING, July 6, until further notice, GRAND COMBINATION OF DRAMA AND VARIETY. Wm. Marden, George France, and Charley Shay. Prof. Davis and his troupe of trained dogs. Young America, the wonder, in his posturing. Frank Jones in three variety acts. Charley Shay, the necromancer. Frank Gibbons, the Aerial King. Two farces—HOUSE DOG and MY FELLOW CLERK.

### WOOD'S MUSEUM. J. P. KILBOURNE.

RENEWED SUCCESS.

| | |
|---|---|
| EVENING at 8. | AFTERNOON at 2. |
| The young actor, | J. P. KILBOURNE |
| M. J. P. KILBOURNE, | in McClosky's new |
| in Chas. Foster's new | sensation of |
| sensation of the | DARING DICK, |
| SWAMP ANGELS. | THE DETECTIVE. |

MONDAY, July 13, Mr. HARRY CLIFFORD in McClosky's sensation of POMP, OR, AWAY DOWN SOUTH.

### PARK THEATRE.

Broadway and 22d st.
OPENING NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1.
MORTIMER BROTHERS,
ENGLISH ILLUSIONISTS.
EVERY EVENING, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

Chairs, $1, 50 and 25 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Box office now open.

### COLOSSEUM.

Summer season. Admission, 50 cents. No extras. On and after MONDAY, July 6, from 10 to 8, the great cycloramic representation of LONDON BY DAY.

A view may be obtained from the observatory of the Colosseum of NEW-YORK BY DAY and NEW-YORK BY NIGHT. Keating's Band and Lubin's Imperial Marionettes. Coolest place in the City—ventilated by the monster air-pump.

### CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER** OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. BANCROFT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Spencer Heacock, No. 79 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of February, 1874.
CAROLINE T. BANCROFT, Executrix.
SPENCER HEACOCK, Executor.
f17-1aw6mTu*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW L. IRELAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, at the office of John B. Ireland, Esq., No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1874.
ISRAEL CORSE, }
WILLIAM M. JOHNSON, } Executors.
JOHN B. IRELAND, }
my19-1aw6mTu*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROB**ert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA GLOVER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Jonathan Edwards, Esq., No. 11 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.
JONATHAN EDWARDS,
DANIEL GLOVER,
mh24-1aw6mTu* Administrators.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE MARGARET SHINN, formerly of Norfolk, Va., and then of the City of New-York, and late of the City of Philadelphia, Penn., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. Denham & Co., No. 266 West Twenty Third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of January, 1874. GEO. W. MERCER, Executor.
ja27-1aw6mT*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL BLOIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 37 West Thirty-fifth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of May, 1874.
HANNAH MARIA BLOIS, Executrix.
my12-1aw6mTu*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of H. L. Morris, Esq., No. 25 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of July, 1874. HELEN R. RUSSELL, Executrix.
jy7-1aw6mTu*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. STUYVESANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clifford A. Hand, at No. 51 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of February, 1874.
f10-1aw6mTu NICHOLAS W. S. CATLIN, Executor.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES L. BOGERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 128 Lexington avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of Janury, 1874.
ja12-1w6mTu* EDWD. C. BOGERT, Administrator.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN CULLEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 13 West Thirty-sixth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of March, 1874.
mh10-1aw6mTu* THOMAS T. COCK, Executor.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER** OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES C. ROBBINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of George A. Robbins, Esq., No. 9 East 36th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.
THATCHER M. ADAMS,
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
ap6-1aw6mTu* Executors.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER** OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. DE GROOT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Theodore R. B. De Groot, Esq., No. 142 Fulton st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next. Dated, New-York, the 8th day of June, 1874.
ALICE E. DE GROOT, Administratrix.
THEODORE R. B. DE GROOT, Administrator.
je9-1aw6mTu*

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT** OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY E. CLARK, E. Spencer West, Marvin R. Maxwell, and William B. Davis, bankrupts.—No. 2,667.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of the sale, at public auction, on Tuesday, the 21st day of July, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of Isaac Dayton, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, of all the right, title, and interest of E. Spencer West, one of the said bankrupts, to and in a certain lot of land situate in the City and County of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, being a part containing 5,428 59-100 square feet of land, of block No. 198 in Rogers' Addition, First Ward of the said city, conveyed to the said E. Spencer West by Jonathan Magie and others, by deed recorded in the office of the Register of Milwaukee County, 6th February, 1860, in volume 67 of Deeds, page 302.
RICHARD WARREN, Assignee, &c.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM HALLE and BERNARD BRUMMER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Bernard Brummer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of July, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 127 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of June, 1874.
je30-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE C. RICH and AUGUSTA M. RICH, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by George C. Rich and Augusta M. Rich, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of July, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petion should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1874.
jy7-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,** Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 9th day of March, 1874, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of EDWARD MEIL, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
je23-1aw3wT No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,** Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York the 20th day of June, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CHARLES BRINK and NICHOLAS O. MEHLEN, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

# LOCAL MISCELLANY.

## *POOR CHILDREN'S EXCURSIONS.*

### THE FIRST OF THE SEASON—2,000 CHILDREN ENTERTAINED YESTERDAY.

The first of the free excursions for the poor children of the City took place yesterday. At an early hour in the morning about 2,000 little ones, residing, or rather existing, in the Sixth Ward, massed in the immediate vicinity of the Franklin Street Station-house, where the tickets had been previously distributed. On the appearance of the Governor's Island Band the manager, assisted by Capt. Kennedy, Sergt. Douglas, and a section of officers, formed the children into ranks, and the entire party, headed by the band, marched in procession to the wharf at the foot of Franklin street, North River. Here 1,965 of the boys and girls were taken on board the new barge Chicago, which has been chartered for the season. On boarding the vessel each child was given a sandwich and milk ticket. When all were safe on board, and the preparatory details for the sail properly attended to, the barge was cast loose from her moorings, and, in tow of a tug, proceeded down the harbor, accompanied by the good wishes of a large party of adults who had assembled on the dock to see the party off. About 200 sorrowing youngsters who were necessarily left behind answered the ringing cheers of the more fortunate children on the barge with a loud wail arising from disappointed hopes, and it was not until they were assured that their turn would come next that they ceased their lamentations. The enjoyments of the excursion party, which proceeded down the Bay and along the shores of Staten Island and New-Jersey to Raritan Beach, were immeasurably enhanced by a bounteous breakfast of substantial sandwiches and new milk. After the appetites of all had been satisfied for the time being, the children spent the remaining space of time occupied in the voyage in shrill acknowledgments of salutes from passing steamers and other craft. On arriving at the grove they were supplied with sandwiches and slices of sponge-cake, which, taking into account the meal of sandwiches and milk an hour previous, disappeared with considerable rapidity. During the stay at the grove the same programme of games provided for the enjoyment of the little ones on THE TIMES' excursions last year, and during the Summer of 1872, were again introduced. The irrepressible Punch and Judy show, the most prominent feature of the entertainment, was exhibited on the lawn to an admiring crowd. As the plot progressed, the antics of the puppets were greeted with shrill manifestations of delight, but the culminating point of ecstasy was not reached until Mr. Punch by a stratagetic movement inserted the head of the "cop" into the noose which that personage had brought up from the lower region of the van for the purpose of strangling the wary Punch. At 2:30 P. M. the party were again marched on board the boat, and, as they passed the gangway, each received a sandwich and a cup of lemonade. After that came dessert, consisting of ice-cream. The party had a pleasant sail home, and awaiting their arrival at the pier was a large assemblage, including a crowd of about 400 small boys, who had come there with the evident intent of acting as escort in the march through the streets. At the station-house the children gave three cheers for the managers, and three more for Capt. Kennedy and his officers, and then dispersed to their homes. Drs. Crampton, Thoms, and Peters accompanied the excursion, but happily their services were not required.

### WATERING-PLACE AID.

At the usual Sabbath services at the Surf Hotel on Fire Island on Sunday last, the sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Conrad. After service Dr. Potter, President of Union College, commended the poor children's picnics to the benevolence of the visitors, and a collection was made in aid of the fund. More than $80 was contributed. Dr. Potter has taken a deep interest in these picnics, and wishes to see subscriptions raised in their behalf at all the watering-places.

## *LOCAL POLITICS.*

### THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Third Assembly District Republican Association held a regular meeting at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, last evening, Mr. Thomas F. Geary, the President, in the chair. Thirty new members were elected, and the names of sixteen recorded for admission. In reference to the admission of new members, Mr. David G. McKelvey said that a question of considerable importance had recently originated in the Seventeenth District; he referred to the clause in the constitution of the association, which every Republican was bound to understand fully: "That he would in all cases support the nominees of the Republican Party." The committees receiving applications for membership should, he said, see to it that the candidates were bona fide Republicans, and not professedly so, while in reality in sympathy with the Democratic Party. Of the latter class might be cited Mayor Havemeyer, Daniel F. Tiemann, and others. This matter, he said, would shortly be agitated by the General Committee, when a thorough interpretation of the clause would be promulgated. After the transaction of routine business the meeting adjourned.

### THE NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The proposed amendments to the Constitution, already adopted by most of the Republican associations, were last evening ratified by the Ninth Assembly District Association.

### *THE ASSAULT UPON JUDGE CURTIS.*

Yesterday morning the friends of Ex-Judge Geo. M. Curtis were much alarmed at hearing that he had been assaulted and brutally beaten by two men at the Bath Hotel, Bath, Long Island, that his skull had been fractured, and he was lying at the point of death at his residence, in Fourteenth street. A TIMES reporter called at his office, No. 51 Chambers street, to inquire as to the truth of the report, and was told by a clerk that he had, only a few moments before, received a message from Judge Curtis, through Mr. John P. Kinney, of No. 68 Maiden lane. Mr. Kinney said that the Judge was not dangerously wounded, and that the only injuries he had received were a cut over the right eye, and a gash on the back of the head. Mr. Kinney gave the following account of the way in which he was hurt: It seems that the ladies' parlor of the Bath Hotel is near the billiard-room, and that two drunken roughs who were playing billiards took every opportunity they could to insult two ladies, strangers to Judge Curtis, who were in the parlor. Seeing that they were alone, and evidently very much frightened, Judge Curtis went into the billiard-room and began to remonstrate with the men, telling them that the persons in the parlor were ladies, and that they had no right to insult them in that way. "And what have you got to do with it?" said the man to whom he spoke, at the same time dealing him a terrible blow with his billiard cue, which felled him to the floor, the other rough striking him with his cue as he was falling. The bystanders then interfered to protect him, and the roughs made their escape.

### *A CONFIDENCE OPERATOR ON AN EMIGRANT VESSEL.*

A man named Schleincken was arrested yesterday by Officer Goden, on a warrant issued by the Commissioners of Emigration, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Schleincken was a passenger on board the steam-ship Steinmann, which arrived at this port yesterday. Before leaving Antwerp he persuaded four of his fellow-passengers, Felix Lefevre, Henricke Stocker, John Kechleger, and Martin Bron, to give him all the money they had, amounting to $135, promising, in return, to get them good situations upon their arrival in this country. After they had landed, seeing that no efforts were being made on his part to comply with his promises, they began to suspect that they had been swindled, and applied to the Commissioners of Emigration for redress. Schleincken was taken before United States Commissioner White yesterday afternoon, and upon being questioned admitted that he had taken the money. The Commissioner decided that he had no jurisdiction in the matter as the offense had been committed on board a foreign vessel in a foreign port, and turned the matter over to the Consul for Switzerland, of which country the immigrants are natives.

### *COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.*

The July term of the Court of General Sessions was opened yesterday by Judge Sutherland. The Grand Jury were sworn in, Hugh Auchincloss No. 47 White street, being appointed by the court to act as foreman. The Court delivered the usual statutory charge, and the Grand Jury retired to deliberate, his Honor informing them that their labors would probably be concluded in two weeks....John Woodlock, charged with snatching a pocket-book containing $40 from Mrs. Alicia Begg, while that lady was waiting for a street car on the corner of Thirty-third street and First avenue, on the 13th inst., was tried and acquitted....Alonzo Green, charged with an attempted burglary on the premises of Bernard Schayer, No. 164 Clinton street, on the night of the 7th inst., was acquitted on the ground of insanity....Thos. Murphy pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....John Brown pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Henry Wallace and Carrie Mitchell pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

### *RETURN OF ANOTHER "RING" FUGITIVE.*

George S. Miller, carpenter for the new Court-house, who was indicted for conspiring to defraud the City by the same Grand Jury which indicted Coman, Norton, Walsh, and the other "Ring" thieves, and disappeared about the time they did, reappeared in the City yesterday, and surrendered himself at the District Attorney's office. He was accompanied by his bondsman, the former bail having been forfeited. John B. Miller, of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street and North River, became bondsman in the sum of $5,000 for the prisoner, who was thereupon released.

### *THE TAX-ROLLS FOR 1874-5.*

### MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMANIC SUPERVISORS YESTERDAY — COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF REAL ESTATE.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermanic Supervisors was held yesterday, in pursuance of the law providing that they shall take action on the tax rolls on the first Monday in July. All the books containing the assessed valuation of real estate in the various wards have been placed in the possession of Gen. Pinckney, the Clerk of the Common Council, by the Tax Commissioners, and they are to be kept open for inspection. Only eight members—constituting a quorum—were present, and the session was unusually brief. President Vance was called to the chair. While the Reader was engaged in wading through the minutes of the previous meeting, Mr. Kehr desired to know if the Mayor and Recorder, who were not present, were members of the board under the Consolidation law? He thought it was important to have some information on that point.

President Vance replied that the Assistant Corporation Counsel had stated to him that, under the law, the Board of Aldermen constituted the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Kehr said his object in calling attention to the matter was to prevent lawyers from making loop-holes, with a view to have assessments vacated.

President Vance announced that he had received a communication from the Tax Commissioners, inclosing the following tax-rolls for 1874-5:

RELATIVE VALUE OF THE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, AS ASSESSED FOR 1873 AND 1874.

| Wards. | Assessments for 1873. | Assessments for 1874. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | $50,608,500 | $51,563,900 | $955,400 |
| 2 | 27,754,000 | 28,283,500 | 529,500 |
| 3 | 31,354,500 | 31,736,900 | 382,400 |
| 4 | 12,512,075 | 12,561,625 | 49,550 |
| 5 | 38,425,000 | 38,623,500 | 198,500 |
| 6 | 21,348,650 | 21,804,450 | 455,800 |
| 7 | 15,852,100 | 16,302,900 | 450,800 |
| 8 | 33,774,400 | 34,320,900 | 546,500 |
| 9 | 25,127,900 | 25,563,200 | 435,300 |
| 10 | 16,320,500 | 17,025,850 | 705,350 |
| 11 | 14,614,200 | 14,851,400 | 237,200 |
| 12 | 62,458,930 | 67,493,585 | 5,034,655 |
| 13 | 9,302,300 | 9,644,250 | 341,950 |
| 14 | 21,991,190 | 22,411,180 | 419,990 |
| 15 | 50,916,750 | 51,583,500 | 666,750 |
| 16 | 29,730,550 | 32,136,700 | 2,406,150 |
| 17 | 30,552,400 | 31,058,300 | 505,900 |
| 18 | 64,467,900 | 65,480,200 | 1,012,300 |
| 19 | 110,521,305 | 113,032,290 | 2,510,985 |
| 20 | 34,830,000 | 35,946,300 | 1,116,300 |
| 21 | 71,235,250 | 72,311,900 | 1,076,650 |
| 22 | 63,094,530 | 64,905,300 | 1,810,770 |
| Total | $836,792,930 | $858,641,630 | $21,848,700 |
| 23 (new w'd) | | 11,369,475 | 11,369,475 |
| 24 (new w'd) | | 11,536,890 | 11,536,890 |
| Total | | $881,547,995 | $44,755,065 |
| | | | Decrease. |
| | Per'l Est'e. | Per'l Est'e. | Per'l Est'e. |
| Resident | $184,965,583 | $170,619,181 | $14,346,402 |
| Non-Resident | 29,831,665 | 26,964,430 | 2,867,235 |
| Sh'd's of B'ks | 77,650,395 | 74,897,570 | 2,752,825 |
| Total | $292,447,643 | $272,481,181 | $19,966,462 |
| Total real & personal | 1,129,240,573 | 1,154,029,176 | |
| Total valuation for 1874 | | | $1,154,029,176 |
| Total valuation for 1873 | | | 1,129,240,573 |
| Increase in 1874 | | | $24,788,603 |
| Total increase | | | 44,755,065 |
| Total decrease | | | 19,966,462 |
| Net increase | | | $24,788,603 |

(Signed,)
JOHN WHEELER,
GEORGE H. ANDREWS,
SEVERN D. MOULTON,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

The document, on motion of Mr. McCafferty, was ordered to be printed.

A communication was received from the Controller, embodying the estimates of the various departments as approved by the Board of Apportionment, and stating that the amount to be raised by taxation is $31,822,391 79. The communication was ordered to be printed.

President Vance then made the following order:

The tax and assessment rolls having been finally submitted to the Board of Supervisors on this first Monday of July, being July 6, 1874, are placed in the custody of the Clerk of the board, as an act of the board, and the undersigned, as President thereof, hereby gives written permission to the Clerk of the board, at his discretion to permit access to said rolls, each and all of them; and the undersigned further, in the name of the Board of Supervisors, and as one of its acts, and by due virtue of law, authorizes and directs the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, by themselves and the clerical assistance at their disposal, to cause to be properly extended and computed the taxes, under and by virtue of said rolls, said estimate and computation to be prepared, set down, and extended in the tax books as required by section 25 of chapter 150 of the laws of 1850, and to cause the items of taxes to be carefully added, and to set down the amount of the same in the said books.

SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
President Board of Supervisors.

Mr. McCafferty hoped the President would issue an order requiring the work to be done without additional expense to the City or County.

President Vance said he had no such power.

Mr. McCafferty then moved that the taxes be computed and entered opposite each name without additional expense. The motion was adopted, after which the Board adjourned until the first Monday in September.

### *A FIGHT ON BOARD A SHIP.*

### THE MATE OF A VESSEL FATALLY INJURED BY A FOURTH WARD EXPRESSMAN.

A fight occurred on board the bark Octavo, lying at the foot of Sixteenth street, North River, yesterday evening, during which Henry Benson, the mate of the vessel, was injured, it is supposed fatally, by John McCarthy, of No. 79 South street. McCarthy, who is a powerfully-built man, drives an express wagon, and has an office at No. 203 South street. He combines with driving an express wagon the business of runner for several sailors' boarding-houses. One of the principal qualifications necessary for the latter calling is to possess the ability and courage to go on board vessels just arrived in port and carry off the sailors' chests so as to compel the mariners to leave the vessel and go to the sailors' boarding-house to which their clothes had been taken. This course of procedure McCarthy attempted on board the Octavo yesterday evening. He came on board shortly after 5 o'clock, and, going to the forecastle, at once proceeded to remove a quantity of sailors' baggage to a wagon which he had in waiting on the dock. On Mr. Benson endeavoring to prevent him, he caught up a lump of coal from the galley and struck the mate on the head, fracturing his skull. Mr. Benson was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and McCarthy was locked up in the Twentieth Street Station.

### *INQUEST ON A VICTIM OF "THE FOURTH."*

Coroner Whitehill held an inquest yesterday at the Fifth Precinct Station-house, Brooklyn, on the body of the boy Morris Smith, who was accidentally shot by John McSweeney on Saturday afternoon. Numerous witnesses being examined, the testimony went to prove that the fatal shot was fired by John McSweeney. The prisoner himself testified to discharging a loaded revolver in the street. He said that that was the first and only shot he had ever fired in his life, and that he pointed the revolver down. The ball taken from deceased was not, however, ragged or dented, and the inference is that the revolver was not pointed directly downward. The jury, in their verdict, declared that death was caused by the criminal recklessness of John McSweeney in firing said shot. McSweeney was accordingly sent to Raymond Street Jail by Coroner Whitehill to await trial.

### *THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.*

The records of the Department of Buildings for the week ending on Saturday shows the number of proposed new buildings to be 10, at an estimated cost of $124,700. This will include 5 tenements and 1 dwelling, the latter to cost $40,000. The number of buildings proposed for alteration is 23, at an expense of $140,050. Sixteen applications have been received for permission to erect frame structures. The Bureau of Violations and Unsafe Buildings report the number surveyed to be 260, of which 30 are reported unsafe. Seven buildings are reported as requiring fire-escapes, and 3 structures have been provided with them. Ten hotels, 7 theatres, and 24 factories have undergone inspection. The number of new buildings commenced during the month of June was 137; completed, 11[illegible]; Alterations completed during the same time, 129; new buildings in progress, 690; undergoing alteration, 234. The number of buildings surveyed during the month was 2,253; number provided with fire-escapes, 161.

### *SOMETHING NEW IN THE ART OF BLACK-MAILING.*

Andrew Kelly, of whom the Police speak in an unfavorable manner, was arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, charged with acting the part of a detective for the purposes of blackmailing. In this manner he obtained $1 60 from William Nason, the milkman whose dog, it was reported, bit and caused the death by hydrophobia of the late Mr. McCormick, whose case is now in the hands of the Coroner. This dog bit another man, and Kelly, by representing himself as a detective, got the sum mentioned to settle with the man. He wanted to get more, and was arrested, and held for trial in default of bail.

### *GERMAN CHARITY.*

At the German Hospital, during the past month, 105 patients were treated. The Treasurer of the hospital reports that during the past month $9[illegible] cash donations were received, and a balance of $2,973 69 remained in the treasury. At the German Dispensary, No. 65 East Eight street, 2,373 prescriptions were prepared and furnished gratis to applicants.

# THE POLICE BOARD.

## *PRESENT SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.*

### TAMMANY HALL TO SEND ITS CHARGES AGAINST THE MAYOR TO GOV. DIX—MOVING FOR NEW INDICTMENTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The charges preferred against Mayor Havemever by Tammany Hall are prepared and engrossed, and the document will be forwarded to the Governor to-day. It contains special reference to the report of the special committee of the Board of Aldermen, to which was referred the communication of the Mayor, dated 4th May, 1874, in which he stated that he had no power to remove any head of any of the executive departments without furnishing to the accused a copy of the charges made against him, and promising that if charges were made by the board he would investigate them at once, and give a decision "as his judgment shall demand." The Mayor's accusers charge that the Board of Aldermen having, after the receipt of the Mayor's letter, made charges against the Police Commissioners, and having called upon the Mayor to suspend and remove them, he refused to comply with their request, and took no steps to investigate the charges, as he had promised to do. They further charge that the Mayor is amenable to the provisions of the ninety-fifth section of the charter, which says that any officer who shall willfully violate or evade any of the provisions of the charter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and forfeit his office. They state that the Mayor in reappointing the convicted Police Commissioners clearly evaded the provisions of the act, and that his conduct throughout the whole transaction, in acting in defiance of public opinion, is deserving of the serious attention of the Governor. They further claim that under the ninety-fifth section of the charter, Messrs. Charlick and Gardner are ineligible for re-election, and that the Mayor has violated his duty in reappointing them.

Regarding the Police Commissioners, Col. Wingate, who has charge of the case as counsel for Tammany Hall, said yesterday to a TIMES reporter that, yesterday morning, in company with Associate Counsel, Mr. Thos. Cooper Campbell, he went to the court-room of the General Sessions, where the Grand Jury were in attendance, and he there handed to Mr. Phelps, District Attorney, a communication from Deputy Attorney General Fairchild drawing Mr. Phelps' attention to the necessity for having the additional charges against the Police Commissioners brought before the Grand Jury on as early a day as possible. These charges are similar in every respect to that on which the Commissioners have been already tried, except that they relate to different inspectors. Col. Wingate stated that Mr. Phelps evinced every anxiety to have the charges inquired into by the Grand Jury, and he showed every disposition to facilitate matters. He arranged for a meeting with Col. Wingate this morning, when he will fix a time for prosecuting the indictments. Irrespective of the new charges Col. Wingate said they would place the Commissioners on trial next October, under three indictments already found for illegally removing "watchers." Being asked whether any proceedings would be taken to test the legality of the reappointment of the Commissioners, Col. Wingate said that they were prepared to take action on this point; but nothing would be done, he said, until the Governor shall have been heard from. On his decision depended the course which they would pursue. They had three sets of papers prepared, so as to be ready to act with promptness as soon as action might be necessary.

It was expected in political circles yesterday that the Grand Jury would take some action in reference not only to the reinstated Police Commissioners, but also to Mayor Havemeyer. The Tammany leaders were in attendance at an early hour in the day, and labored incessantly to get the matter pushed before the Grand Jury, Wheeler H. Peckham, it is alleged, frequently asserting that they had sufficient evidence to warrant the finding of additional indictments against the Police Commissioners, and even to have the Mayor indicted for violating his oath of office. The subject, however, was not presented to the Grand Jury by the officials in the District Attorney's office, nor is it at all likely that it will be, considering that the grand inquest will only be in session two weeks, and that Chief Clerk Clark has more than a sufficient number of cases of criminals awaiting trial to send before it to occupy its attention during that period. Although the City Prison is being rapidly cleared out, still a number of prisoners are every day committed, and will, through motives of common humanity, be disposed of by the Grand Jury before less pressing matters are considered.

### THE SITUATION AT POLICE HEAD-QUARTERS.

Matters at Police Head-quarters were in a rather chaotic state yesterday, owing to the failure of the Police Commissioners to meet and organize as a Board of Police Commissioners. Gardner was at his post during the day, and ready at any time to meet with his colleagues and perfect the organization of the board, but Commissioners Disbecker and Duryee, though in the building, did not see fit to meet formally with Mr. Gardner for that purpose. The reason for the action of Commissioners Duryee and Disbecker, arises from their doubts as to the legality of the appointment of Messrs. Gardner and Charlick. They had asked the advice of counsel on that subject, and until they had received an answer they declined to act with Mr. Gardner. The latter gentleman, notwithstanding the doubts of his colleagues, proceeded to perform the duties of his office as a Commissioner of Police, and during the afternoon presided at the police trials and heard evidence in some twenty complaints against delinquent policemen. Late in the afternoon Messrs. Duryee and Disbecker received a communication from Mr. John H. Strahan, whom they had consulted as to their course of action in relation to the re-appointed Police Commissioners. The opinion of Mr. Strahan is as follows:

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1874.

*Messrs. Duryee and Disbecker, Commissioners of Police:*

GENTLEMEN: As requested by you I have considered the matter as to the appointment of Messrs. Gardner and Charlick as Commissioners of Police. The question as to whether these gentlemen have been lawfully appointed is not one which can be passed upon by you. In the Mayor is placed the power to appoint, and, he having exercised this power to fill the vacancies in the Police Commission, it is your duty to recognize his appointees until the validity of their appointment is determined in accordance with law. It is of little consequence as a guide to your action in the matter what may be the opinion of counsel as to the validity of their appointments. Whether the appointments are valid or invalid your duty is the same, viz.: To recognize the act of the appointing power, and to treat it as valid until it is otherwise determined, not by the opinion of counsel, but by the authority constituted by law to determine such questions. Respectfully, JOHN H. STRAHAN.

Immediately after receiving this opinion, Messrs. Duryee and Disbecker determined to act in accordance therewith, and served upon Mr. Gardner the following notice:

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE,
POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1874.

*Hon. Hugh Gardner:*

SIR: A meeting of the Commissioners of Police is called to meet at the Central Department of Police to-morrow (Tuesday) at 3 o'clock P. M., to organize the Board of Police and transact other important Police business.

Yours truly,
ABRAHAM DISBECKER,
ABRAM DURYEE.

A similiar notice was sent to Commissioner Charlick at his residence on Long Island, but owing to his continued ill health it is not probable that he will be present at the meeting. The result of the meeting can only be conjectured, but it is certain that an organization of the board will be effected. It is probable that Mr. Gardner will be elected President, and Mr. Disbecker, Treasurer. In any event arrangements will be made to pay the force the salaries due for the month of June, for the lack of which the patrolmen and employes of the department are suffering greatly.

### THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN MOVING.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen is to be held at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon "to transact general business." The call was signed by Messrs. Ottendorfer, Reilly, Kehr, Koch, Flanagan, Van Schaick, Gilon, and Falconer. Although the specific object of the session has not been stated, it is well known that the meeting is to be held with a view to have charges preferred against the Mayor, in connection with the reappointment of Messrs. Charlick and Gardner. An absurd rumor that the Mayor had resigned was started yesterday. When the Mayor first heard of it he said to a TIMES reporter, "I have not resigned, and the report is news to me. You may state that I am prepared to meet any charges that may be made against me. I have already given my reasons for the reappointment of Charlick and Gardner, and I have nothing to add on that subject. The Board of Aldermen, I believe, intend to hold a meeting to denounce what I have done—but I am ready for that."

### *HYDROPHOBIA IN NEW-JERSEY.*

On Sunday morning Inspector Murphy, of the Jersey City Police, found a man lying at the corner of York and Henderson streets, apparently suffering from an attack of hydrophobia. He writhed in terrible agony, and barked and snapped like a dog. The Inspector had the man removed to the City Hospital, and while there water was offered him, when his paroxysms increased. The attendants at the hospital put him in a straight-jacket, and a physician administered remedies with beneficial effect. He fell into a deep sleep which lasted until morning, when he awoke feeling much improved. The physicians say that the man showed symptoms of hydrophobia and delirium tremens, both. He refused to give his name.

### *CITY HALL NOTES.*

A special meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is to be held on Wednesday next to make appropriations for the salaries of the Excise Bureau....Controller Green, Justice Wandell, and Tax Commissioner Wheeler had interviews with Mayor Havemeyer yesterday....The Mayor has signed warrants for the salaries of the Department of Public Works, the Surrogates Court, and the Assessors, for the month of June.

### *INSTALLATION OF A NEW PASTOR.*

### REV. GEORGE MATHEWS, OF THE WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—ADDRESSES BY REV. DAVID MITCHELL AND OTHERS.

Rev. George D. Mathews was last night installed Pastor of the congregation of the Westminster Presbyterian Church on Twenty-second street, near Sixth avenue, which has just united with the congregation of the Seventh Avenue Presbyterian Mission Church. Rev. Mr. Mathews was chosen by the united congregations to preside over their church, and having accepted the call, met the members of the church last night in the presence of the Presbytery of New-York. The services opened with prayer, and the singing of the hymns "All People that on Earth do Dwell," and "Let Zion's Watchmen all Awake." The discourse was delivered by Rev. David Mitchell, of the Canal Street Presbyterian Church, from the seventeenth chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew, who took for his theme the transfiguration of Christ on the mount. The preacher beautifully explained the story of the transfiguration, and applied its teachings to his hearers. The service they were then engaged in, he said, would soon be closed; the music would cease, the altar would become dim, and blessed was the congregation which would then find itself alone with Jesus, as the disciples did after the transfiguration on the mount. It was their duty to go and preach the Gospel to every creature. The privilege was a glorious one, an office that even archangels might be glad to perform, and his hearers were fortunate in receiving the services that night of one who was in every way qualified to preach Christ.

The reverend gentleman then propounded the usual questions to the new Pastor and the congregation respectively, which being answered in the affirmative, the installation of Rev. George D. Mathews was declared perfect.

Rev. Dr. Thompson, of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, who was appointed by the Presbytery to address the newly installed Pastor, said that the minister's faith in Christ and aptness to teach had been tried in other lands and in this. The call of the Westminster Church having been accepted by Rev. Mr. Mathews and concurred in by the Presbytery, he would now, on behalf of that body, merely address to his brother the words of the Holy Ghost. Dr. Thompson then read the second epistle to Timothy and the epistle to Titus.

Rev. Mr. Page, of the New-York Presbyterian Church, in addressing the congregation, said that they had a duty to perform to their Pastor just as well as he had toward them, and for the performance of that duty they would be held responsible. They should not only look at him in his office as a servant of the Gospel of Christ, but in his work—and he knew of no greater or more difficult work than that of a Pastor of a church. He had to deal with the various characteristics of his flock, and bind them in one common co-operation. He had to find out the spiritual illness of families, and minister to their wants even before disease had developed itself. The Pastor had also to bring harmony into the oftentimes inharmonious sessions of the Church, where there were crooked elders and straight ones, who would not think alike. Then there were the Trustees and the Sunday-school officers to be attended to, and the performance of these manifold duties entailed a great amount of labor. In this particular instance, where two congregations had come together, they should endeavor to bind themselves in one common mold, forgetting the past, and looking forward to a successful and glorious future. In conclusion he counseled them to assist their Pastor to the utmost of their ability in his labors for Christ.

Rev. Dr. Burchard, of the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, offered up prayer for the Pastor and congregation, and after the hymn "Lord, Dismiss Us with Thy Blessing" had been sung, the benediction was pronounced by the new Pastor. At the close of the services the members of the congregation filed up to the platform and congratulated their newly-installed Pastor.

### *THE TWELFTH OF JULY.*

### NO PARADE THIS YEAR—A SERMON FROM REV. S. H. TYNG, JR., ON SUNDAY, AND A TRIP TO IONA ISLAND ON MONDAY.

The committee appointed by the Grand Orange Lodge of this State have just completed arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of the 12th of July, and it is believed, if the members attend to the instructions laid down, no breach of the peace will occur. The anniversary falling on Sunday, the members of the Orange Lodges of Brooklyn and this City will assemble at 8 o'clock in the morning, at the Orange Hall, No. 463 Fourth avenue, without banners or regalia. At 9 A. M. they will form in procession and proceed through Thirty-first street to Madison avenue, and up Madison avenue to the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Forty-second street and Madison avenue, where a sermon suitable to the occasion will be preached by Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr. The lodges will march in the following order: Prince of Orange Lodge, No. 1; Derry Walls Lodge, No. 2; Chosen Few Lodge, No. 3; Brooklyn, No. 4; No Surrender Lodge, No. 5; Joshua Lodge, No. 11; Gideon Lodge, No. 10; Union Lodge, No. 18; Washington Lodge; Purple Star Lodge, No. 50; Monaghan True Blues, No. 56; Crimson Banner Lodge, No. 80, &c. The following day the anniversary will be strictly observed by the members of the order. A grand excursion and picnic will take place, under the auspices of the State Grand Lodge, to Iona Island. The steam-boat William Cook and barges will convey the members and their friends. The steam-boat and barges will be gayly trimmed with orange and purple banners, and the members will appear in full regalia—orange and blue. As a guard of honor, Company B, of the Eighty-fourth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. under command of Capt. Fullerton, will accompany the excursion; also, Capt. Clark's company of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, Highlanders. The steamer and barges will make the following calls: Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 7 A. M.; pier Twenty-fourth street, North River, 8 A. M.; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, 9 sharp. The arrangements will be under the supervision of J. J. Bond, G. M. U. S.; J. S. Smith, S.; D. J. Porter, C.; J. Henderson, T., and a large committee.

### *THE BUCKNALL INSTITUTE AT NEW-BRUNSWICK.*

The Misses Bucknall's select school at New-Brunswick, N. J., celebrated the closing exercises of the year on June 12 last, and gave evidence of admirable training and a high grade of culture. The young lady pupils displayed great proficiency in explaining the rules for the construction of sentences, for correct punctuation, and for reading with expression. Their recitation of selections from the French language showed the advantages they had enjoyed in having had a native French teacher. And the compositions of the graduating class were exceptionally well written. The exercises were interspersed with the distribution, by one of the principals, of elegant prizes, with instrumental music, and choral songs. The location of this school is unusually attractive. It stands not far from the beautiful Raritan, in the midst of noble trees, and has ample grounds, which are tastefully laid out in walks and beds of flowers.

### *CITY TREASURY.*

Controller Green reports the following receipts and disbursements of the Treasury, yesterday: Disbursements—Claims paid, number of warrants 8, amounting to $30,928 82; pay-rolls paid, number of warrants 331, amounting to $74,040 40; total number of warrants 339, amounting to $104,969 22. Receipts—From arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $19,461; collection of assessments and interest, $1,629 05; water rents, $6,339 75; market rents and fees, $1,681 80; Warden of City Prison, from fines for June, 1874, $333; licenses, Mayor's office, $155 75; fines, Court of Special Sessions, $1,188; fees and fines, Ninth District Court, $29 50; total, $30,817 85.

### *THE BARNUM BALLOON.*

The first of a series of ascensions, to determine the feasibility of a balloon voyage across the Atlantic, will be made by Mr. Donaldson this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from Barnum's Hippodrome, at Fourth avenue and Twenty-sixth street. The subject of ballooning has for some time engaged Mr. Barnum's attention, and if the experiments to be made by Mr. Donaldson prove the existence of an easterly current, he (Mr. Barnum) will have a balloon built in which a voyage to Europe can be made, he believes, with absolute safety. If the easterly current turns out to be a myth, he will at once abandon the project. To settle this question he gave orders recently for the manufacture of two small balloons, one of which is now completed. In it the ascension is proposed to be made to-day. It is constructed of silk, and is about 40 feet in diameter, and capable of holding 30,000 feet of gas. The basket is large enough to contain three persons, but no one will ascend this afternoon except Mr. Donaldson. The balloon is provided with the most approved instruments, and detailed reports of the currents, temperature, and course of the wind at various altitudes, will be made. Mr. Donaldson may come down before dark, but if he finds it necessary he will remain up all night and descend next morning. The second ascension will be made on Friday afternoon, and it is intended to repeat the ascensions on Tuesdays and Fridays of each succeeding week until twelve are completed. The gas for the balloon will be supplied by the Mutual Gas Company, through an eight-inch pipe.

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

## *NEW-YORK.*

The sixty days granted the Freedman's Bank "to answer" will not expire until Aug. 29.

The body of an unknown man was washed ashore at Governor's Island yesterday morning.

The steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool, landed yesterday morning 1,127 steerage passengers, among them about 500 Mormon immigrants bound for Utah.

The Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday adjourned over till this morning at 11 o'clock the matter of the application to receive bail for Valentine Gleeson.

Samuel Lucas, aged forty, of No. 45 Renwick street, had one of his feet crushed by an elevator at the new building corner of Broadway and Dey street yesterday.

Complaint is made again that the indictments found against the disorderly houses, to the number of sixty, have not been urged to trial, and that the nuisance still continues.

Mrs. Davis, who was employed in Barnum's Hippodrome as lady rider, died yesterday morning, from injuries she received by a fall from her horse in the hurdle races a few days ago.

Peter Cooper is said to be negotiating for the sale of his steam canal-boat Signet, which has been lying for some time past at the Bellevue Bulkhead. Yesterday morning the boat went on a trial trip.

Chamberlain Lane makes the following report: Balance June 30, $3,526,452; receipts during the week ending on Friday, $237,408 19; payments, $394,595 08; balance in the City Treasury July 3, $3,369,265 11.

Controller Green will receive a visit to-day from the Bridge Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council, who desire to consult with him in reference to raising more money for continuing the work on the East River bridge.

Yesterday Julius Hahn, the proprietor of the lager-beer saloon No. 205 East Seventy-sixth street, was committed by United States Commissioner Stilwell for selling liquor without paying the requisite Government special tax.

Coroner Kessler held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of Jeffers Fox, who committed suicide at the Sturtevant House on Saturday. The investigation revealed nothing new, except that hydrate of chloral was the poison used by the suicide.

Mr. G. R. Blanchard, Second Vice President of the Erie Railway, will, within a few days, pass over the line and its branches, to confer with all parties interested respecting the local freight and passenger traffic, that arrangements may be harmonized and adjusted.

The officers and employes of the Department of Parks have not yet been paid, and the Commissioners are awaiting the further action of the Board of Apportionment before making out the pay-rolls. It is probable that a large reduction in the force of the department will have to be made.

Sanitary Superintendent Dey is of the opinion that the offensive odor in the neighborhood above Thirtieth street, which has recently occasioned complaint, is to be attributed to the slaughtering establishments along the North River front, but as yet he has not ascertained its cause more definitely.

Boys' Grammar School No. 35, in West Thirteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, of which Mr. John M. Forbes is Principal, graduated this year the large number of 120 scholars. One hundred of this number went to the College of the City of New-York, and twenty to other institutions or to business.

Lewis Zimmer, aged seventeen, of No. 163 East Forty-second street, jumped off a Harlem Railroad train at Forty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, while in motion, and was struck by the locomotive of a New-Haven train going in the opposite direction, and had one of his feet crushed. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Samuel Young, aged thirty-six, of No. 149 West Broadway, was found at 4 o'clock yesterday morning in Sixth avenue, near Waverley place, bleeding profusely from two severe cuts in the back of his head, which he received during a fight in a lager-beer saloon in Charlton street, near Varick. He was taken to his home.

Mr. Geo. M. How, President of the Chicago Board of Trade, visited the Produce Exchange, in Whitehall street, yesterday, and was introduced to several leading merchants by the President and Vice President of the Exchange. Mr. How is en route for Portland, Me., where he is to meet the President and Directors of the National Board of Trade.

Joseph Hurley Frank McKenna, and James Martin were fully committed in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of highway robbery, preferred against them by Edward O'Donnell, who swore that while walking through Avenue A, between Fifth and Sixth streets, the accused assaulted and robbed him of $25 in currency.

Commissioner Van Nort makes the following statement of public moneys received by the Department of Public Works during the week ending Saturday last: For Croton water rent and penalties, $38,793 80; for tapping Croton pipes, $97 50; for vault permits, $825 75; for sewer permits, $260; for sewer-pipe sold to contractors, $190 80; total, $40,167 85.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, Joseph Freely and Archibald McNaughton were brought up on a charge of having burglariously entered the saloon of Fredrich Hamburg, No. 242 Division street, on Sunday morning last, and attempting to steal a keg of lager beer. Notwithstanding that they pleaded intoxication, they were held in $1,000 each to answer at the General Sessions.

The total amount of anthracite coal marketed for the week ending on the 27th ult. amounted to 397,799 tons, and for the coal year 8,710,894 tons, against 8,949,344 tons to corresponding time last year, being a decrease of 238,460 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week is 80,624 tons, and for the year 1,483,401 tons, against 1,444,399 tons to same time last year, giving a total of all kinds for the week of 478,423 tons, and for the year of 10,194,291 tons, against 10,393,743 tons to the same time last year, being a decrease of 199,452 tons.

On Sunday morning Peter Beigan, of Dobb's Ferry, New-York, entered a saloon in Broome street, where he had several drinks, and indulged in a lively conversation relative to the result of the Long Branch races. His views were disputed by George Kearne and Thomas Sullivan, who offered to make a wager that first of all he knew nothing of horse-racing, and secondly, that he never saw Long Branch. While taking the money out of his pocket, the two thieves snatched his watch and chain, and fled. They were subsequently arrested, and yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court were fully committed.

## *BROOKLYN.*

A meeting will be held at the Primitive Methodist Church this evening by the residents of Bridge street who are opposed to the repaving scheme.

The Court of Sessions Grand Jury was sworn in yesterday. Judge Moore, in charging them, said that only jail cases would be brought to their attention.

August Salz, a dock-builder, aged forty-two, of Bergen Point, N. J., split his foot in half with an ax while working on Prentice's Dock yesterday afternoon.

Judge Daniels will reopen this morning the Special Term of the Oyer and Terminer, ordered by Gov. Dix for the trial of the indicted officials. The case of Ex-Deputy Tax Collector Gill will be called first.

At a regular meeting of the Common Council yesterday, a resolution was passed authorizing the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company to run fireless dummies, propelled by condensed steam, on Atlantic Avenue, from Flatbush avenue to East New-York.

Judge Barnard yesterday appointed Sept. 1 for the resumption of the trial of the suit of Ex-City Treasurer Sprague against the City to recover $200,000 handed over by him when the discovery of a defalcation in the City Treasury was made last Fall.

In accordance with the decision of Justice Riley, in the action of Mrs. Kate E. Wells to recover from Henrietta Worth, of No. 213 Cumberland street, $3,000 worth of furniture, Property Clerk Chas. C. Kraushaar, who has held the property pending the suit, yesterday yielded it up to Mrs. Wells.

Controller Schroeder opened the bids yesterday for $100,000 worth of permanent water-loan bonds, due in 1904 and 1910, and $200,000 worth of assessment and sewerage fund bonds, due 1877. The average bid for the water bonds was about 102.06, and for the assessment and sewerage bonds 100.06. The awards will be made to-day.

Mayor Hunter yesterday vetoed the resolution passed by the Common Council June 22, appropriating $188,234 57 for the Water Bureau of the Board of City Works, and transferring $42,359 43 from the Maintenance Water Account of last year to the same account of this year. The veto was referred by the Aldermen to the Committee on Water and Drainage.

Early yesterday morning Sebastian Schneider, a German, employed in Col. Joseph Burger's brewery, corner of Meserole and Second streets, arose from bed while still asleep and fell through a trap door, a distance of twelve feet. The unfortunate somnambulist received severe injuries to his head and back. He was removed in an ambulance to the Eastern District Hospital.

## *LONG ISLAND.*

Operations on the new "Glendale Railroad," as it is called, in accordance with the terms of the charter passed by the recent Legislature, have already been commenced. The survey is being prosecuted by Mr. Charles Fowler, under whose management the enterprise has been placed. The contemplated route is almost a straight line from the foot of North Thirteenth street, Williamsburg, to Glendale, the second station beyond Bentwich, on the South-side Railroad, and avoids the inconvenient detour made by the latter road through the streets of the city to the foot of South Eighth street, thus saving nearly a mile in distance, beside securing a clear run by locomotive to the water's edge. It is proposed to run first-class ferry-boats to New-York in connection with the road.

The largest catch of blue-fish thus far this year was made by Mr. George S. Sammis, of Babylon. He took 2,700 pounds at a single haul, besides large quantities of weak fish, which were thrown into the water again.

## *WESTCHESTER COUNTY.*

The new avenue connecting Weaver street with Winfield avenue, in the town of Mamaroneck, is completed and open for travel.

The trial of mowing-machines and all other machines used for cutting and gathering of hay and grain, under the auspices of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Westchester County, will take place to-morrow near the railroad station at Unionville, on the line of the Harlem Railroad.

## *NEW-JERSEY.*

The receipts of taxes and assessments in Jersey City last week amounted to $6,271 44.

The police of Hoboken are looking for a man named Thomas Corrigan, who is charged with having stolen $1,150 in money from a family named Katen, residing in Grand street. Corrigan suddenly disappeared, and after his disappearance the money was missed.

A little girl named Mary Dougherty, aged seventeen months, who has been missing from home since Saturday afternoon, was found dead yesterday in a vault in the rear of her parents' residence in Newark. The County Physician was notified, and gave a permit for burial.

James Hevelin was arrested in New-Brunswick and held to answer a charge of stealing a wallet from William G. Parson's pocket, containing $350 in cash and checks, insurance policies, and mortgages amounting to $1,150. Hevelin denies the charge and declares his innocence in most emphatic terms.

### *ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.*

Gen. A. G. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, is at the Brevoort House.

Congressman George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Rev. J. H. Wilson and Rev. J. C. Burns, of Edinburgh, are at Barnum's Hotel.

Gen. A. S. Diven, of Elmira, and Congressman Alexander Mitchell, of Wisconsin, are at the Hoffman House.

Rear Admiral Gustavus H. Scott, United States Navy, and Major J. R. McGinness, of West Point, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Senator Powell Clayton and Ex-Chief Justice John McClure, of Arkansas, and Congressman James S. Negley, of Pittsburg, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

### *PASSENGERS ARRIVED.*

*In steam-ship City of Montreal, from Liverpool.*—S. Martinez, B. F. Kobbie, Miss A. Byron, Mr. Plum, S. J. Cullen, Mrs. E. F. Cullen and ten children, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Walls and two children, John Hutchinson, S. Braman, W. S. Davis, wife, and three children, R. Phillips, John M. Cracken, Abel Clarke, Lieut. E. C. Cornwall and wife, M. McAllister, H. Collier, Jas. Owens, wife, and child, Jas. Grimshaw, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hughes, R. Spaulding, Mr. Bramwell, Mr. and Mrs. Anton Frank, Mr. and Mrs. Griffith, Mrs. J. H. Fairbank and daughter, Jas. Thayer, Jas. Airs, Miss Airs, Miss Ellen Power, Rev. Thos. Bonsell, Miss Woodruff, Miss E. Fairweather, Mrs. R. S. Gardiner, R. Baird, Mr. Valentine, H. Burlingame, Alex. Collard.

*In steam-ship Weser, from Bremen.*—Mr. and Mrs. Kirchers, F. Pillot, Aug. Guye, E. G. Van Piper, family, and servant. Dr. H. Franck, Capt. James F. Murphy, A. Scheurenburg, Wm. Schrenbron and family, Mrs. Anna Von Schibchen, Max Von Schibchen, Mrs. Eliza Peal, Miss Emily Goldman, Miss Lina Chatens, Miss Dorette Dandt, John Juungemann, B. Pardrick, Henry Pardrick, Mrs. Therese Siegfried and daughter, Aug. Meine, Jean Grojean, Nic. Jayne.

*In steam-ship California, from Glasgow.*—Miss S. A. Carver, Miss M. Boalt, M. Woodle, S. L. Werner, Albert V. Gude, Mrs. Thos. Geddis, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Anderson, John Alexander and lady, John Balfour, Master Wm. J. Gibson, Mrs. M. W. Harris, Minnie A. Coon, Mrs. A. Harrison, Wm. Murray and lady, James Patterson, Editha Stephens, John Fyfe, J. G. Rial, Richard Henderson, William Warden, William Armour, Obadia Armour, John Doyle.

*In steam-ship City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz.*—W. Johnson, F. S. Oliver, F. Ludert, J. Reinozo, H. Cramer, M. Campos, M. G. Hornedo, Mrs. D. Perez and daughter, Jose Palau, J. Seddon, Gen. Pedro Baranda, C. Bouffet, J. Stark, W. J. Shedlock, wife, and three children, S. S. Gonzalio, M. R. Pelon, C. Renoz, Ynez Guturrez, P. Lastre, J. Hopper.

*In steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool.*—Miss O'Rourke, Miss Schofield, Acton E. Kelly, John Owens, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Carsteuson, Mr. Schada, Mr. Christenson, Mr. Nielson, Mr. Hanson, Mr. Mendenhall, Master Phillips.

### *MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.*

Sun rises.....4:35 | Sun sets....7:33 | Moon rises.12:00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...1:48 | Gov. Island..2:37 | Hell Gate...3:59

# *MARINE INTELLIGENCE.*

NEW-YORK.........MONDAY, July 6.

### *CLEARED.*

Steam-ships Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Barks St. Lawrence (Norw,) Norgaard, Dunkirk, France C. Tobias & Co.; Idaho, Richardson, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; Flora, (Norw,) Kloster, Newry, Ireland, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ocean (Ger.,) Gerdes, Bremen, E. Unkhart & Co.

Brigs Carolina, (Ital,) Cilento, Salonica, Lauro, Story & Co.; J. H. Dillingham, Erskine, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.; Dawn, (Br,) Inglis, Bergen, G. F. Bulley; Nellie Husted, Green, Havana, Brett, Son & Co.

Schrs. Matilda Brooks, Jones, Santander, J. H. Winchester & Co.; H. T. Townsend, Hilgard, Newburyport, Jed. Frye & Co.

### *ARRIVED.*

Steam-ship Weser, (Ger.,) Willigerod, Bremen June 20, and Havre 26th, with mdse. and 30 cabin and 89 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had variable weather, with much fog W. of the Banks; June 27, lat. 49 47, lon. 6 30, passed steam-ship Donau, hence for Bremen; 30th, lat. 49 39, lon. 30 53, passed a Guion steamer bound E.; July 1, lat. 47 58, lon. 40 50, passed bark Tinto, (of Glasgow,) bound E.; 2d, lat. 45 50, lon. 48 30, passed a steam-ship bound W., showing two rockets; 5th, lat. 40 38, lon. 68 32, passed an Anchor steamer bound E.; 6th, off Fire Island, passed ship Jacob A. Stamler, from Liverpool, for New-York.

Steam-ship City of Mexico, Sherwood, Vera Cruz June 24, Progreso 26th, and Havana July 1, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Canima, (Br.,) Leddicoat, Bermuda, July 2, with mdse. and 23 passengers to E. A. Outerbridge.

Steam-ship City of Montreal, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool June 25, via Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. June 30, lat. 47 22 N., lon. 36 40 W., passed a three-masted steam-ship, (supposed State Line,) and a schr. rigged steam-ship, bound E. July 2, lat. 42 24 N., lon. 42 50 W., two icebergs. Same date, lat. 42 12 N., lon. 49 40 W., two more icebergs. 4th, lat. 41 30 N., lon. 62 4 W., a schr. rigged steam-ship bound W. 5th, 6 P. M., twenty miles south of Nantucket light ship, an Italian bark bound W.

Steam-ship Idaho, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool June 24 via Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and 1,141 passengers to Williams & Guion. July 1, lat. 44 18, lon. 45 22, passed a Philadelphia steamer bound E.; 4th, lat. 41 15, lon. 63, passed steamer A. Z. bound E.; 5th, lat. 40 28, lon. 68 20, passed steam-ship China, hence for Liverpool; same date and lat., lon. 68 26, passed steam-ship Oceanic, do. for do.; same date, lat. 40 28, lon. 68 48, passed steam-ship Spain, do.

Ship City of Montreal, Mudgett, Bristol, June 4, in ballast to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co. June 20, lat. 44 30, lon. 48 50, passed several icebergs.

Ship Jacob A. Stamler, Samson, Liverpool 31 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship New World, Champion, London and Isle of Wight June 4, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. July 5, lat. 40 20, lon. 70 30, signaled ship Cornelius Grinnell, hence for London.

Ship Neptune, Spencer, Liverpool 30 ds., with mdse. to C. H. Marshall & Co. Came the northern passage, and was 10 ds. W. of the Banks. No date, lat. 46, lon. 40 50, saw several icebergs. June 28, off Sable Island, spoke ship Graham's Polly, from Liverpool, for New-York.

Ship John Mann, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Brown, Antwerp 30 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Elizabeth Mentz, (Ger.,) Bruss, Havre 45 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Superbo, (Aust.,) Tominich, Limerick 25 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Enrica Merello, (Ital.,) Michilono, Cork 29 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Lamek, (Aust.,) Cobojovick, Dublin 26 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Fidente, (Aust.,) Rodoslovich, Antwerp 42 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Emma C. Beal, (of Boston,) Bailey, Port Caledonia 12 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to master. Left in port ship S. Vaughan, bark E. F. Corning, and schr. Annie Lyons, for New-York, ldg.

Bark C. L. Weyer, (Ger.,) Guetschow, Liverpool 52 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Dexterous, (of Little Hampton,) Robinson, Bristol 26 ds., in ballast to James W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Republik, (Ger.,) Fortman, Bremen 43 ds., with mdse. to Unkart & Co.

Bark C. E. Jayne, Hawkins, Rotterdam 40 ds., with mdse to order—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co.

Bark Hunnus, (Aust.,) Polbit, London 36 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Caroline, (Ital.,) Gargullio, Londonderry 34 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Mozart, (Ger.,) Julicher, Bremen May 18, with mdse. to Chas. Luling & Co. June 8, lat. 44 41, long. 26 50, spoke bark Concurrent, (Norw.,) from Greenock, for New-York; June 10, lat. 43 39, lon. 27 24, spoke bark Eglantine, (Br.,) from Montevideo, for Queenstown.

Bark Onore, (Aust.,) Carsano, Antwerp 13 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Octavia, (of Greenock,) McBride, Cow Bay 35 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to Hewlett & Torrance.

Bark Naja, (Norw.,) Krutzen, Antwerp 36 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. June 26, lat. 42, lon. 45, passed several icebergs.

Bark Astrea, (Russ.,) Nicola, Rotterdam June 5, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Reunion, (of Boston,) Emerson, Barcelona 46 ds., with mdse. to T. G. McAndrews & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Constantia, (Norw.,) Kudsen, Rotterdam 42 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Ablichaust, Milinovich, Tralee 42 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Schr. C. W. Alcott, French, Virginia.

Bark Aquila, (Norw.) Gerrard, Rotterdam 42 ds, in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Polykarp, (Norw.) Hendricksen, Bordeaux, 46 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Arvid, (Russ.) Harlsberg, Rotterdam, 40 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Carla, (Norw.,) Tunnsen, Bordeaux 40 ds. with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Maria D., (Aust.,) Simonich, Rotterdam 36 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Atalaya, Cole, Cienfuegos, 15 ds. with sugar to Ponvert & Co.

Brig Thorbecke, (Dutch,) Walthers, Rio Grande do Sul 45 ds., with hides, &c., to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Industry, (of Portsmouth, Eng.,) Clark, Newry 44 ds., in ballast to Geo. F. Bulley. June 10, lat. 44, lon. 43, passed a number of icebergs.

Brig Spring Bird, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Hassell, Pernambuco 44 ds., via Hampton Roads, with sugar to R. B. Borland—vessel to Peniston & Co. Crossed the equator May 12 in lon. 47.

Brig Imogene, (of Shelburn, N. S.,) Lofvering, Bremen May 7, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Brig Lavinia, (of Halifax,) Phelan, Sagua 7 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. Red Beach, (of Eastport,) Binds, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with 120 tons plaster, to C. W. Bertaux—vessel to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Almeda, (of Pembroke,) Smith, Wentworth, N. S., 5 ds., with 300 tons plaster to Wotherspoon Bros.—vessel to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Rocky E. Yates, Yates, Bath 4 ds., with ice to Washington Ice Co.

Schr. G. H. Mills, Tilleston, Alexandria, for Stonington.

Schr. Ellen Tobin, Burnett, Alexandria.

Schr. Clementina, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Dousett, Port Gilbert, N. S., 6 ds., with 14 cords wood to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. M. B. Rulon, Rulon, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. J. M. Harlow, Soper, Georgetown, D. C., for New Haven.

Schr. Henry, Terrill, Pawtucket.

Schr. Arno Pardee, Bishop, Pawtucket.

Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Ferris, Warren, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Pointer, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. Emma, White, Taunton.

Schr. Casper Lawson, Allen, Millstone Point.

Schr. Mary Alice, Hawkins, Brookhaven.

Schr. Adeline Hamelan, Hall, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Cyrus Fossett, Kent, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. Onward, Gorham, Nantucket.

Schr. Harriet Baker, Young, East Greenwich.

Schr. J. McCloskey, Perry, Norwich.

Schr. E. F. Meany, Lewis, Norwich.

Schr. Sunnyside, Dixon, Norwich.

Schr. Francis Burritt, Allen, Providence.

Schr. Wave, Hubbard, Providence, for Trenton.

Schr. Rhode Island, Callum, Providence, for Trenton.

Schr. Mist, Muncy, Providence, for Trenton.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Bradley, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. J. Moore, Franklin, Providence, for Philadelphia.

SAILED—Bark Ella Moore, for United Kingdom; brig J. H Dillingham, for St. Thomas.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, E. S. E.; clear.

### *BY TELEGRAPH.*

BOSTON, July 6.—Arr. steamers William Crane, Howes, from Baltimore; Roman, Crowell, from Philadelphia; bark Albertina, Upton, from Sierra Leone; schrs. Mary Ellen, Lane, from Utilla; Mollie Porter, Turton, from Baracoa; Carrie Hyer, Poland, from Georgetown, D. C.

Also arr. schr. D. A. Lawrence, Davis, from Ellsworth, Me. In coming up the harbor she struck on the Graves on the night of the 3d inst. and filled with water. She was towed up to this city.

Arr. bark Einertracht, from Falmouth, Eng.; schrs. John Proctor, from Cadiz via Gloucester, Mass.; Addie L. Cutler, from Cape Haytien; Ella M. Storer, from Alexandria; Neptune's Bride, from Weehawken.

Cld. steamer Nereus, for New-York; schrs. James A. Brown, for Mayaguez; H. L. Whiton, for Alexandria, Va.; Walter B. Chester, for do.; Boston, for Washington via Bay View.

Spoken June 16, lat. 22 25 N., lon. 40 10 W., ship Garnet, from Baltimore, for San Francisco; June 3, lat. 9 47 N., lon. 17 18 W., United States sloop-of-war Bainbridge, bound to Cape Palmas, and thence to Boston.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—Arr. steamers John S. Hopkins, from Boston; Wm. Kennedy, from Providence; schrs. Etiwan, from Charleston; Edith, from Boston; C. C. Lane, from Providence; Forest Oak, from New-Haven.

Cld. steamers F. W. Brune, for New-York; Wm. Whildin, for Philadelphia; Edgar Stuart, for Halifax, N. S.; barks Ottavia Stella, for Queenstown or Falmouth, for orders; Kristinestad, for do.; Northwood, for Port Lemon; brig A. M. Roberts, for Galveston; schrs. Lottie, for Boston; Bonny Boat, for do.; Skylark, for do.; Capron, for Wilmington, Del.

Sld. steamer Wm. Lawrence, for Boston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 6.—Cld. British bark Foam, for Bristol, Eng.

LEWES, Del., July 6.—Gone to sea, brig Bertha, for Wilmington, N. C.; Florence, for Havana.

Passed up, steamers Sue and Joe Johnston and the tug America, with excursion parties for Philadelphia; also, a Spanish steamer, supposed to be the Tomas, from Havana.

NEWCASTLE, Del., July 6.—Passed up, steamer Norman, from Boston. Passed down, schr. Lizzie Dewey and Maggie Harthorn, for Boston.

The bark Black Eagle, for St. John, went ashore on the bulkhead and remains.

Passed down, bark Black Eagle, for St. John, N. B.; schrs. Colin C. Baker, for Boston; Eliza A. Scribner, for Providence.

Passed up, a steamer reported as the Federico, from Havana.

Spanish steam-ship Frederico, from Havana, passed up; also, schrs. Georgia B. McFarland, from Boston; Mattie A. Franklin, from Bath; Nellie Starr, from Barbareen; Sarah J. Bright, from Boston; Merion B. Rockhill, from Bath; Charles Moore, from Kennebec River; Caroline Kienzle, from Boston; Ann S. Cannon, from Lynn; Florence Norwell, from Portsmouth; Mary Price, from New-Bedford; Harriett S. Brooks, from Boston; Sarah Shubert, from Lynn; Maggie Van Dusen, from Providence; Ocean Wave, from Fall River; Mary E. Femerick, from Charlestown; Jacob C. Thompson, from Boston, and Maggie Cummins, from Cohasset. Bark Vizar, for Cork, for orders, passed down.

Bark Black Eagle, for St. John, N. B., before reported ashore on Bulkhead, came off this afternoon, and proceeded.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 6.—Cld. ship Circassian, for Liverpool; brig Flora Goodall, for Malaga.

Arr. at the Passes, steamer Emily B. Souder, from New-York; bark Siamese, from Bordeaux.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Arr. schrs. Zeta Psi, from Boston; Onrust, from Warren, R. I.; Florence Shay, from Providence; J. C. Cottingham, from Newburyport; L. A. Davenhower, from Belfast; Franklin Nickerson, from Bangor; Jos. Hay, from New-Bedford; steam-ship Frederico, from Havana.

Cld. steam-ships Broomfaugh, for Tacony, and S. F. Phelps, for New-York; ships John Barbour, for Antwerp; Senator Iken, for Bremen; barks Lawn and Gertrude, for Hamburg; Satama and Emmanuel, for Belfast, Ireland; Vidar, for Cork or Falmouth, for orders; schrs. E. H. Clark, for New-York; Elma M. Wright, Nellie Brown, Hariett M. Miller, and C. B. Wood, for Boston; Joseph S. Watson, for Lynn; Kate Miller, for Saugus; E. G. Knight, Jr., Bursly, L. A. Danenhower, Charles Raymond, and Kelly, steam-ship Panther, brig Adeline, Richardson, for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 6.—Sld. schr. H. A. Burnham for Charlotte.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 5.—Arr. brigs Jessie Rhynas, Baltimore, for Boston; Maria Wheeler, Boston, for Georgetown, D. C.; schrs. Mollie, Moses Williamson, James A. Parsons, Alma, and Sophia Godfrey, Philadelphia, for Boston; Yosemite, South Amboy, for do.; M. M. Knowles, Weehawken, for do.; Mary E. Simmons, Wilmington, N. C., for do.; Martha Tunis, Philadelphia, for Lynn; E. M. Sawyer, do., for Chelsea; David Collins, do., for Saugus; M. Sewall, do., for Bangor; W. T. Dearborn, do., for Weymouth; Frederick Fish, Georgetown, D. C., for Portsmouth; Charles Dennis, Port Johnson, for Pittston, Me.; Midnight, Weehawken, for Heverhill; T. W. Allen, do., for Salem; Sarah, Elizabethport, for Marblehead; Abbie H. Hodgman, do., for Newburyport; Sabao, Port Johnson, for do.; Nellie, do., for Thomaston; Mary E. Van Cleaf, Philadelphia, for Portsmouth; L. A. Hains, do., for Portland; brig Hattie S. Bishop, South Amboy, for Portland; schrs. Fannie and Edith, Ellsworth, for New-York; Delmont Locke, Bangor, for do.; Cyrus Fossett and Joseph William Fish, Kennebeck River, for do.; Kioka, Jonesport, for do.; Bay State, Boston, for do.; Thomas Ellis, Harwich, for do.; May Munroe, Rockport, Me., for Philadelphia; J. K. Howard, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for do.; Anna Bell Heyer, Lanesville, for do.; Annie E. Cranmer Boston, for Norfolk; Adria, (Br.,) Shulee, for Providence; Red Jacket, Gardiner, for Bridgeport.

Sld. all before reported, except the brigs Jessie Rhynas and Hattie S. Bishop; schrs. Mary A. Rice, Hattie Ellen, Exeter, N. Shaler, Hopewell, (Br.,) Adria, (Br.,) Red Jacket, James A. Parsons, A. H. Hodgman, F. W. Allen, Mary E. Van Cleaf, Moses Williamson, Sabao, Alma, Sophia Godfrey, L. A. Haines, Yosemite, M. M. Knowles, Sarah, Mary E. Simmons and Nellie.

### *SPOKEN.*

The bark Maggie Chapman, (Br.,) Dernier, from Hamburg, arr. 5th, reports: June 19, lat. 46, lon. 50, spoke bark Kate McCann, from Havre, for Sydney, C. B., 20 ds. out; 15th, lat. 45, lon. 52, passed five icebergs.

### *LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.*

LONDON, July 6.—Sld. for the United States, Broato, Olivari, Nuovo Giuseppino, Zia Catarina, Prima Donna, Christel, Jenny, Athena, Radamisto, and Divico.

Arr. out from the United States on the 4th inst., William Woodbury, Montebello, Emerald, Hanne Selmer, Sampo, Sophia, Carmella, Carlton, Fornjot, Helios, Britannia, Chengrin, Carl August, Comtesse Duchatil, Vesta, J. H. Schwenren, Fredsel, Bessie Parker, Prodromo, Folkvang, Pillan, Nictaux, and Courier.

5th.—Corea, Ellrika, Victor, Jarra, Ne Plus Ultra, Helene, James Muir, Clifton, Atlantic, Sjodronningen, Bartulotti, Savona, Prince Alfred, Rogaland, Pactolus, Coldstream, Magnificent, Shatemue, Bertha, Forest, Cuba, Peter Maxwell, Express, Antoinetta, and Lady Agnes.

6th.—Arethusa, Ben Nevis, Saga, Adamo, Guido, Saba, Alice Starrett, Aurora, and Orion.

Also arr. out from the United States—Dr. Strousberg, Cougal, Ellen Southard, Clara Jenkins, Sicilian, and Mercur.

The National Line steam-ship Erin, Capt. Andrews, from New-York June 25, for this port, passed the Lizard to-day at noon.

The brig Hannah, from Fernandina, has arr. here. She is considerably damaged, having been in collision with an iceberg.

QUEENSTOWN, July 6.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Richmond, Capt. Brooks, from New-York June 27, for Liverpool, arr. here at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The Cunard Line steam-ship Abyssinia, Capt. Hains, from New-York June 24, for Liverpool, arr. here at 9 o'clock P. M., Friday, 3d inst.

The bark Figlio arr. here to-day from New-York, much damaged.

BRISTOL, July 6.—The steam-ship Cornwall, Capt. Western, from New-York June 21, arr. here to-day.

MOVILLE, July 6.—The Allan Line steam-ship Sarmatian, from Quebec, for Liverpool, arr. to-day.

ANTWERP, July 6.—The steam-ship Vaderland, Capt. Shaw, from Philadelphia June 26, arr. here yesterday.

GLASGOW, July 6.—The steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, Capt. Braes, reached here to-day from New-York June 24.

HALL'S
345 & 347 BROADWAY N.Y
SAFES

LENK WINE CO., TOLEDO, O.
DRY AND SPARKLING OHIO WINES.
BEST, PUREST, and CHEAPEST for FAMILY USE.
P. LENK & CO.
NO. 180 BROADWAY.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
No. 144 Lexington av. Special attention to the diseases of middle-aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed for 25 cents.